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6 December 1982

SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT

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INDIA

EXTREMISTS TO STEP UP ACTIVITIES

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 28 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, October 27--The Union home ministry is in touch with the Punjab government with clear signs now available of extremists stepping up their disruptive activities.

The shooting of a Nirankari in Hoshiarpur following the grenade blast in Amritsar are seen here as indications that the extremists are out to build up tension again and spoil the atmosphere for negotiations created by recent steps taken by the government.

The Punjab government, according to reports reaching here, has alerted the district authorities throughout the state about the possibility of extremists trying to disturb the peace.

There have been consultations between the Centre and the Punjab government in the last few days on preparations to be made to meet a situation like the one now the extremists are trying to create in Punjab.

The CPM leader, Mr Harkishen Singh Surjeet, met the Prime Minister this evening for a discussion on the Punjab situation.

Mr Surjeet, who had been on a tour of Canada, was requested to return home immediately to help the government in the expected talks between the Prime Minister's emissary, Mr Swaran Singt, and the committee set up by the Akalis. Mr Surjeet arrived here only this morning.

Mr Surjeet's help has been sought by the government because of the close relationship he has maintained with top Akali leaders like Mr G.S. Tohra and Mr J.S. Talwandi.

The two Akali leaders, known to be hardliners, have been nominated on the Akali committee.

Mr Surjeet is known to have advised the Akalis not to give a communal colour to their demand (such as in the Anandpur Sahib resolution) and to endeavour to solve the problem as a national rather than a sectarian one.

Our special correspondent from Chandigarh adds:

The talks between Mr Swaran Singh and the five-member Akali committee will take place after a day or so.

CSO: 4200/124

NORTHEAST INSURGENTS PLAN OFFENSIVE

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 20 Oct 82 p 9

[Article by D.P. Kumar]

[Text]

AIZWAL, Oct. 19.—Security forces operating in the north-eastern parts of the country have got the scent of a "plan" for a coordinated offensive by all the insurgents and student extremists. This is revealed in official documents we came across in the course of a visit to Mizoram.

According to the "plan" the North-Eastern Region Student Union will be the coordinating agency overground. Insurgents in the various States and Union Territories in the area will launch a movement during which student extremists will set off explosions and ambush and kill non-Mizos.

In Mizoram, "Lt-Col" Lalrawns of the so-called Mizo National Army has been reportedly awaiting the advice of Mr Laldenga on this "plan" for about a month or so. Efforts are being made to secure the "coordination" of the student union for action in Mizoram. Security forces think if the "plan" is not nipped in the bud by a joint operation, and with the cooperation of all State or Union Territory Governments in the region, "an apprehension of the revival of insurgency with removed vigour and vitality" will become very real.

It is evident that the security forces are already acting in a concerted manner to crack down upon any act of insurgency, or to liquidate those who lie hidden in the hundreds of kilometres of hill tracts from Silchar to Aizal, through which a small group of reporters was taken in armoured vehicles in a convoy, and beyond to Lunglei, Mizoram's southern tip, or foil attempts to kill non-Mizos in the area.

There are nearly 25,000 men of the Army, the Assam Rifles, the Central Reserve Police and the Border Security Forces, besides other agencies, keeping vigil in Mizoram. The BSF and the CRPF are keeping up the pressure which will ensure the maintenance of peace and tranquillity in this insurgency-ridden Union Territory.

Extensive patrolling and combing of the forests around Mizoram by the Mizoram police along with the security forces have been very helpful in the past few months in unearthing the dens of the so-called Mizo National Front and capturing large numbers of its underground members. Meanwhile measures are being taken against those who harbour the hostiles, so that they are forced to come out of their jungle hideouts.

Although there has been an apparent lull in the activities of the insurgents since the failure of the peace talks with Mr Laldenga and his departure for London, the security forces expect them to strike back in their full ferocity. There is little doubt that more and more people in Mizoram are giving up the path of hostility, and vet on the admission of even the Chief Minister of Assam, 20% of the people may still have sympathy for the hostiles. The number of armed insurgents has gone down from 2,000 to between 400 and 400. There are reports that the training camps in the Arakan hills of Burma are now almost deserted. With far less supply of sophisticated Chinese arms, the hostiles are nevertheless operating from their tactical headquarters at Runna Bazar in the Chittagong hill districts of Bangladesh, in Aizwal town, as elsewhere throughout Mizoram. There is a dusk-to-dawn curfew every day of the week and the deep valleys and jungles of Mizoram are being guarded and combed by the security forces to weed out the insurgents.

According to reports, after Mr. Laldenga had left for London on April 21, there was a sudden spurt in the underground activities of the MNF. The insurgents had been lying low because they were afraid of reprisals against Laldenga. An official report says: "The inescapable fact remains that there are far too many of the underground men still at large and they are well around". Apparently, the rebels mustered a large following, particularly in the MZP (Mizo Zirlai Pawl) or Mizo Students Volunteers. A respite of four months during which the peace talks with Mr. Laldenga were continuing the rebels ambushed and killed CRPF officer, Mr. I. S. Dagar, on May 23. They also issued "Quit Mizoram" orders to all non-Mizos, to be operative from June 21. However, even before the target date they struck at many places, killing some non-Mizos and also two Mizos, who in-

cluded an MLA. Although the MNF had plans to annihilate important ruling People's Conference workers, not much harm came to them because of the effective security measures taken for the Chief Minister, and other Ministers and other ruling party personalities.

Recently, there was an ambush by the MNF of a vehicle, on September 9 when it was carrying some 20 labourers and civilians on the Lawngtlai-Lunglei road. Three people were injured, of whom one later died. Although the MNF is demoralized because of large-scale arrests and surrenders, movement of underground rebels has been reported in various parts of Mizoram, including the capital of Aizawl and other major townships. Besides, there have been reports of forcible and illegal collection of "taxes" as well as recruitment to the MNF ranks.

CSO: 4200/124

BRIEFS

OUTLAWING TRIPURA EXTREMISTS URGED--Agartala, Oct 21--The Janata Party general secretary Mr Rabindra Varma, M.P., has urged the Left Front Government of Tripura to outlaw the tribal extremist organizations like the "Tribal national volunteers" and the "Army of Tripura Peoples' Liberation Organization." He told reporters here on Wednesday that it seemed strange that the State Government was allowing the extremists to operate almost freely though they had already claimed to have formed a "parallel Government." "Neither are they being outlawed nor any Central Assistance is being sought to tackle the extremists. If this reluctance was deliberate, it would lead to dangerous "consequences," he said. A small trader was killed and two others accompanying him to a nearby hill market were injured when a band of tribal extremists fired at them at Macbeli in the Kailashahar sub-division on October 19. The extremists fired from guns probably taken away from a thana here on September 3. Another gang of armed tribals unsuccessfully tried to raid a police outpost in Amarpur sub-division of south Tripura on October 19. There was an exchange of fire between the sentries on duty and the tribals for some time after which the extremists escaped. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 22 Oct 82 p 16]

CSO: 4200/124

LIMITING IMPACT OF ECONOMIC RECESSION

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 16 Sep 82 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Three Ways of Lessening Consequences of Economic Recession"]

[Excerpt] Jakarta, KOMPAS--The consequences of the economic recession which at present is still affecting the world, according to Prof Dr Soemitro Djojohadikusumo, are still being felt to a rather serious extent in Indonesia. However, the consequences of this situation for Indonesia can be lessened by paying attention to three questions.

First, complete ongoing projects and postpone those which have not been begun. Secondly, emphasize training of the working force. Thirdly, accelerate the training of teachers.

Prof Soemitro made this statement to the press on Wednesday [15 September], after reporting to President Soeharto at his residence on Jalan Cendana in Jakarta. He said that in a situation where funds and capacities are lacking because of the present recession over the next 2 years the government must really concentrate its attention on projects which are already under way. We should not "expand" into other projects.

"We should not attempt to do everything but rather concentrate our efforts on matters which must be continued over the next 2 years. Other things should be postponed," said the senior economist. "There should be no doubt about it." Even projects which are already in the "blueprint" stage but have not yet been decided on or begun to be carried out should be postponed for the next 2 years or so.

In this way, Soemitro said, we will accomplish a "rearrangement" of our priorities for the expenditure of capital. Rapidly completing important, ongoing projects will help us to save on foreign exchange or even to increase our reserves.

Regarding concentration on training our working force, this should be done on projects which need certain categories of workers. For example, the coal project in South Sumatra or various projects in Lhokseumawe in Aceh.

Regarding the role of teachers, according to Soemitro, we should look to the example of the armed forces, which cannot deal with the future without young officers coming up. This is also the case with teachers. Their role is particularly vital and therefore they should have the highest priority. Without teachers we won't get young people needed for development. "Therefore, the question for us now is how to accelerate the training of teachers," Soemitro said.

"If necessary, sectors which require large capital expenditures should be postponed. The teachers should receive first attention," Soemitro said. "The teachers who are most needed are high school teachers, because it is they who are the cadres. As far as university professors are concerned, there are plenty of them. With all the symposiums being held, there must be many professors available."

He said that the pressures on the world economy as a consequence of the recession are not a short-term problem. The situation will not clear up until the beginning of 1984. Indeed, this has already been admitted by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

For Indonesia this situation certainly will affect budgetary and foreign exchange receipts. However, Prof Soemitro considers that up to the present fiscal year state foreign exchange reserves have still been sufficient to pay for 6 months of imports. "All of our foreign exchange reserves, including those available to government banks other than the Bank Indonesia, still range between \$6 and \$7 billion," he said.

Regarding the possibility of a quicker recovery from the recession than is generally anticipated, Prof Soemitro said that this is only a slight possibility and can be ignored. For Indonesia itself, recovery from the recession will only be felt about 6 or 7 months after a more general recovery begins.

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CSO: 4213/09

'TAKE POSITIVE VIEW OF ECONOMIC SITUATION'

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 23 Sep 82 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Statement of Coordinating Minister for Economics, Finance, and Industry Widjojo Nitisastro: Economic Situation Should Not Be Source of Apprehension; Important Thing Is to Look for Every Situation Which Can Be Made Use Of"]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Although we face economic difficulties as a consequence of the world economic recession, the ongoing Indonesian development program must be continued. Development projects and programs are still being carried out in accordance with existing schedules. We should not look on the present situation with feelings of apprehension but should look for every situation which can be made use of.

Coordinating Minister for Economics, Finance and Industry and Chairman of the National Planning Body Prof Dr Widjojo Nitisastro made this statement at the opening of the Fifth National Conference [Musyawarah Nasional] held by the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) on Wednesday [22 September] at the Hotel Horison, Jakarta.

Among other things the minister said that the problems facing Indonesia at the present time indeed are rather substantial. There have been a great number of challenges over the past 15 years, but it is clear that the Indonesian economy still has considerable resiliency.

Widjojo admitted that state receipts from petroleum and non-petroleum exports at present are declining. For example, petroleum exports are subject to limits, and prices are going down. This is also the case with non-petroleum exports which do not yet show a clear picture.

"However, this situation should not cause Indonesia to go into a panic. The government does not want to lull the people to sleep by saying that everything is all right. However, it also does not want to create feelings of panic. It is not necessary to feel panic because the resiliency of our economy is still great," said Widjojo. He said that reserves of foreign exchange at present are still far greater than they were in 1972 or 1975.

Therefore, development programs which are now being carried out must continue to be implemented. Everything which has been properly planned, in the form of projects or programs, is still being accomplished, in accordance with the schedule already established.

However, Widjojo said, at a time when it is difficult to earn foreign exchange and to collect rupiah like the present, all expenditures must be made more carefully. This is no different from a company which has a shortage in its "cash flow." Every expenditure must be considered, both those which must be made today or those which can still be postponed until tomorrow. "If we can pay the money tomorrow, it would be better to do it tomorrow. However, if it has to be done today, then it will be done today," said Prof Widjojo.

According to Widjojo, another way to overcome present difficulties is to mobilize other sources of income so that we will not be too dependent on petroleum and non-petroleum exports. For example, mobilization of domestic sources of income by issuing government obligations for various enterprises, in order to bring in funds from the people.

Under circumstances like the present Indonesia must be prepared. When, at a given point in the future, the world economy has reached its lowest point and begins to improve, Indonesia must be ready. "You can't get ready when the world recession is over. We must get ready, beginning right now," Widjojo said.

For example, if Indonesia is accustomed to export goods on an FOB (free on board) basis, that is, when the goods are received on the ship, we must begin to change toward a system of paying later. To do this, many things must be done. For example, importers in other countries must be trusted to pay, there must be insurance, and so forth.

In getting ready Indonesia also must look for circumstances which can be useful during the present recession. For example, during circumstances like the present many industrial countries establish quotas for their imports. Under these circumstances, when Indonesia is not yet affected by quotas, we can use the opportunity to export to countries establishing quotas for countries other than Indonesia.

Furthermore, Indonesia can make use of the prices of machinery, which at present are very low, due to the competition between the countries producing machinery. We must quickly take advantage of these attractive prices.

The coordinating minister went on to say that the forms of industrial activity in the developed countries are changing. For example, there is what is happening in Japan, previously known for its production of cheap textiles but which later became a producer of high quality textiles. In turn Japan has begun to abandon this kind of industry and moved to the electronics industry.

This was done because the type of industry had become too expensive. Then it was better to do this in the developing countries. For Indonesia this circumstance can be made use of. Companies which are undergoing restructuring can be invited to cooperate with Indonesia, moving their activity to Indonesia. "This is one way of making use of industrial restructuring in various countries. For that reason Indonesia must continue to monitor the various kinds of industry and countries which are being restructured," said Widjojo.

On the occasion of a meeting with Minister Widjojo Julius Tahija, who is still deputy general chairman and chairman of the team of experts of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, proposed that in the KADIN Board of Directors for the period 1982/1985 a permanent committee should be formed which would arrange meetings between the government and KADIN.

Minister Widjojo agreed with this proposal. With such a committee in existence the government could be made aware of everything which is happening in the business world. And conversely KADIN could be informed of the policies which will be followed by the government. According to Tahija, the permanent committee should meet four times a year, and the number of members should not be too large. At most there should be 10 members, five from the government and five from KADIN.

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CSO: 4213/09

CONTINUING CONTROLS ON FORMER PKI PRISONERS

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 20 Sep 82 pp 1,8

[Article: "Former Communist Detainees May Not Take Part in the General Transmigration Program"]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, HARIAN UMUM AB--The deputy commander of the armed forces and the commander of the Security and Order Command [KOPKAMTIB], Admiral Sudomo, has stated that the government has decided not to permit former Communist detainees from the abortive coup attempt in 1965 to take part in the general transmigration program.

In an exclusive interview with ANTARA reporter Kardiman Soekardi in his office on Friday [17 September] Admiral Sudomo mentioned a conditional exception for former Communist detainees who must take part in the transmigration program. This special exception for the former detainees is due to the fact that because of their situation and condition they may be forced to move from their place of residence, for example because of natural disasters, etc. However, even so special provisions will continue to be in effect.

Regarding the foregoing prohibition, Admiral Sudomo declared that when they were released from detention, for example on Buru Island, they were given an opportunity to continue to live in those areas as transmigrants. Indeed, the government provided facilities to transfer their families from Java, as well as other assistance.

However, there were very few who made use of the opportunity. The former Communist detainees generally wanted to return to Java. Therefore, if there are now some of them who wish to transmigrate, the government will not automatically permit this. If they are permitted to take part in the general transmigration program, in any case this must not add to the burden of their supervision. Furthermore, the transmigration areas, as they are new areas, generally still have many concerns which must be considered from the point of view of security and order. Admiral Sudomo said: "Later on, if they take part in the general transmigration program, this must not involve moving this 'disease' to the new area of settlement. Therefore, the general transmigration program is not possible for them."

However, if the former detainees really want to move out of Java, the government will carry out a special transmigration program for them, covering former detainees who because of the situation and their condition must move from their place of origin. The government will locate them in a special place. In this way their development and supervision can be carried on more easily by the regional government and security services.

Asked about the government's view of the loyalty of the former detainees and the criteria which will be used to choose them, Admiral Sudomo said it would be difficult to be sure about this. This is because things are not as easy as some people believe. In this connection the government is faced with an ideology which cannot be seen with the eyes alone. Admiral Sudomo said: "Even if they have been held for as long as 14 years, it is not yet clear if they are prepared to abandon their ideology and stop their party activity. For that reason the PKI continues to be regarded as a latent danger."

However, after they are held for 14 years in rehabilitation centers, the government has valuable basic data regarding them. The former detainees can be divided into two groups: that is, the "hard" group and the "soft" group. Regarding those in the "hard" group the government continues to regard them as threatening state security, because they are really "Communists." Toward those in the "soft" group the government can provide guidance and assistance so that they may become good citizens. However, even so, surveillance will continue to be directed at them, in view of the fact that it is difficult to be sure if a person has abandoned this ideology or not, although from all appearances he may be good.

Regarding the types of occupation which they may have, Admiral Sudomo again stated that the government does not object if they return to their original occupation, provided the supervisor of the company or office reports to the regional government and local security service.

Those who were involved in the abortive Communist coup of 1965 continue to be prohibited from becoming state employees, members of the armed forces, or employees of vital projects.

Asked about the relations of a wife and children with a father who was involved in the abortive Communist coup, Admiral Sudomo declared that neither the children nor the wife is affected by the prohibition on becoming state employees or entering the armed forces, provided it is proved that they were not members of Gerwani [PKI-controlled women's front group] or other PKI mass organizations.

Regarding the ability of the former detainees to move between the various provinces, Admiral Sudomo stated that they may in general move from one area to another area of Indonesia. However, there is a provision that as soon as they arrive in a new area, they must report themselves to the regional government and the local security service. At the same time if an employee of a private firm who is a former Communist detainee is moved by his company to another city, the company is obliged to report this fact to the regional government and the local security service.

Finally, Admiral Sudomo continued his call on the people to increase their vigilance, in view of the possibility that any development may be used in the interests of subversion. He said that there are six things which must be done to prevent the PKI from returning to Indonesia. This includes speeding up the creation of a just and prosperous society, developing an integral system of supervision between the regional government, the security service, and the people, increasing national vigilance, continuing the effort to wipe out the PKI and its remnants, increasing the participation of the people through the system of individual responsibility [swakarsa], and increasing awareness of the danger that the PKI could return to Indonesia, the country of the Pancasila [Five principles of the state].

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CSO: 4213/09

POSSIBLE RE-EMERGENCE OF PKI

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 30 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Chief of BAKIN, Yoga Soegomo, Warns: Re-Emergence of PKI Would Not Be Surprising"]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, HARIAN UMUM AB--The chief of the State Intelligence Coordinating Body (BAKIN), Gen (Retired) Yoga Soegomo, has stated that the reemergence of the PKI (Indonesian Communist Party) is not impossible but rather must always be regarded as a latent danger.

He made this statement to HARIAN UMUM AB in a special interview in his office in connection with the anniversary of the PKI-led 30 September Movement, which took place 17 years ago.

"As long as communist ideology has the objective of communizing the world, it must continue to be classified as a latent threat," Yoga said firmly. "The tactics the PKI will use when it wishes to resume activity include taking advantage of every situation that creates tension, and they may easily turn this into an instrument to heat things up."

He continued: "We must admit that at present there are still problems which at times involve tension and may easily be made use of. We must also remember that the re-emergence of their movement will not always involve raising their flag openly but rather entering or joining a certain social force, which we cannot easily see."

Yoga Soegomo mentioned five factors which would make possible the re-emergence of the PKI in our country. First, the release and return to society of Communist detainees. Although not all of them must still be considered suspicious, there are still many of those who have been released who were among their leaders. Secondly, a situation which can be of assistance to them. For example, the life of the former Communist detainees after they return to society is not a normal one for all of them. Certainly, some of them are still in a difficult situation. Thirdly, the continued presence of PKI leaders abroad who want to return to Indonesia. Fourthly, the continued existence of PKI leaders who still are free at present because in 1965 we did not have the capacity to arrest them all.

Although for the past 17 years there are some of them who have died because of old age, it is clear that there are still some of them in society. Fifthly, there are Communist circles outside Indonesia where echoes of their activity still heard, for example, in Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, and so forth.

It is known that the communist movement has two forms of activity--legal and illegal. Since 1965 the PKI has been an illegal movement, but it still exists. Yoga Soegomo admitted that in a physical sense they still exist and are still trying to re-emerge as a party. Therefore, we must maintain national vigilance tirelessly and always take into account a possible come back of the PKI.

Before 1965 Yoga admits that the PKI was successful in infiltrating its cadres into the Indonesian Armed Forces. It was possible for this to happen because at the time the PKI was still a legal party. In this process of infiltration PKI cadres were placed in particular at decisive points.

"They called this the 1-3-5 infiltration process, that is, intelligence elements (1), personnel elements (3), and reserve elements (5). The PKI considered these three elements as very important and necessary to be infiltrated," Yoga Soegomo said. "Thus, when the Communist coup of 1965 occurred, there were many members of the Indonesian Armed Forces who were involved," he added.

However, according to Yoga Soegomo, since 1965 and the dissolution of the PKI there has clearly been no more legal infiltration. In addition there has been a continuous process of mental and spiritual development among the members of the Indonesian Armed Forces and other preventive action, for example the improved administration of the armed forces and raising the welfare level of members of the armed forces. Thus, the infiltration of communist cadres and ideology into the armed forces has only been possible to a limited extent, if it has not been completely impossible.

Yoga Soegomo concluded: "There could be relationships between members of the armed forces and former PKI detainees, but they would be limited to family relationships. We have never yet found indications of other purposes in such relationships."

5170

CSO: 4213/09

DARUL ISLAM DISSIDENT CAPTURED

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 30 Sep 82 p 4

[Article: "They Thought It Was the Owner of a Fighting Cock, But He Was a Member of a Rebel Group"]

[Excerpts] Ujungpandang, 29 September--On 30 August 1982 at about 10:00 pm Popang and Kasim, "investigators from the local police and military commands," were conducting a motorcycle patrol, moving along the highway near the boundary between Anggeraja and Baraka Districts.

They saw a man walking along the shoulder of the road, wearing pants that had been cut off at the knees. Popang signaled Kasim because the way the man walked was suspicious. Without thinking much about it Kasim called to the man, but he did not reply and turned away to the right toward the river. Popang and Kasim followed him, calling to him, but he did not reply. Popang and Kasim thought he was someone returning from a gambling place and from the shape of his pack it appeared that he had a dead chicken (a cock fighting term for a fighting cock which has lost).

Popang picked up his club and ran after the man and hit him repeatedly on the leg. What was surprising was that the man did not fight back but continued running and was unwilling to surrender the pack he was carrying. Indeed, he said it would be better to be killed than to surrender his knapsack.

After he reached the river the man jumped, and his foot slipped in the mud. Popang gave a sign to Kasim to shoot him in the foot. Kasim fired and hit him, breaking his leg, so that he was no longer able to stand. Popang thought he was dead because he didn't move at all, so that they were able to pick up his knapsack without difficulty.

Popang and Kasim immediately went to surrender themselves to the district officer in Baraka and admit responsibility for having shot the unknown man. However, after the knapsack was opened, a number of DI/TII documents pertaining to this Muslim rebel group were found, together with a number of photos, including a worn photo of Kahar Muzakkar (the former leader of the DI/TII in Sulawesi) and a photograph of S Halik (in one of the

documents he was identified as having the rank of lieutenant colonel), Sanusi Daris (former DI/TII commander still being sought), and two other persons identified by the name of Yusuf. There were also pictures of a student working for a doctoral degree at a university in Ujungpandang (arrested the following day) and of Ustas Darlis alias Buhari alias Bora (still a fugitive).

After examination of the photos and documents the initial feeling changed from believing that the man was a gambler, and it was concluded that he was a member of a rebel group [Gerombolan Pengacau Liar--GPL]. It was first thought that the man who was shot was Sanusi Daris, but after his body was picked up, it turned out that it was that of his loyal follower, S Halik (Lieutenant Colonel) alias Bung Solly.

On the basis of the new documents and photos Yusuf was successfully arrested in Cakke at the time he was waiting for a bus to Ujungpandang, because he had heard that Halik had been arrested.

5170

CSO: 4213/09

NO FOOD SUBSIDIES IN 1982-1983 BUDGET

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 17 Sep 82 pp 1, 9

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--In fiscal year 1982/1983 there will be no government food subsidies on rice, wheat, sugar, and corn. This was stated by the deputy minister for cooperative affairs and chief of the Logistical Affairs Body at the installation in office of his deputy for Food Stocks and Distribution in BULOG [Logistical Affairs Body] yesterday [16 September].

In the state budget for 1982/1983 the government had provided for food subsidies amounting to Rp 188.4 billion. "God willing, this subsidy will not be used by BULOG," Bustanil said. In this way the funds which were to have been made available for food subsidies can be used by the government for development projects, he added.

The chief of BULOG said that in a world which is affected by the recession the state of the Indonesian economy as a whole is rather "difficult." Exports are going down--both exports of oil and other exports as well.

According to data from the Bank Indonesia up to the end of August 1982, the level of Indonesian exports during the first 6 months of 1982 was only \$8.043 billion. Exports of petroleum and natural gas amounted to \$6.623 billion, and non-oil exports amounted to \$1.419 billion. During the same period of 1981 total exports amounted to \$10.825 billion, of which petroleum and natural gas exports amounted to \$8.564 billion, while non-oil exports totaled \$2.261 billion.

An effort to strengthen exports has been made, but the situation remains difficult because the world is affected by a major recession, he said.

The BULOG decision not to use the food subsidies, according to Bustanil, was intended to ease the burden on government expenditures in fiscal year 1982/1983. Budgetary receipts will experience a shortfall because receipts from exports will decline.

The government budget has always provided funds for food subsidies each year. Subsidies have been provided to maintain the national food stock, which has led to the stabilization of prices between seasons and places

over the years. In fiscal year 1974/1975 total food subsidies were Rp 141 billion; in 1975/1976, Rp 30 billion; in 1976/1977, Rp 43.5 billion; in 1979/1980, Rp 124.9 billion; in 1980/1981, Rp 281.9 billion; in 1981/1982, Rp 309.7 billion; and for 1982/1983 the state budget earmarked Rp 188.4 billion, which will not be used by BULOG.

Meanwhile, for fiscal year 1982/1983 the government estimated expenditures of more than Rp 1.5 trillion for fuels (Rp 924 billion), fertilizer (Rp 415 billion), and food (Rp 188.4 billion).

However, the chief of BULOG, Bustanil Arifin, also said that even if the food subsidy is not used, this does not mean that BULOG will not have a deficit, "BULOG will continue to have a deficit this fiscal year because rice sales in its market operations are still low. A high level of rice sales could not be handled by the people as a whole, and the stability which we want cannot be fully achieved," he said.

To meet this deficit BULOG will make use of its reserve funds. "Fortunately, we still have reserves. We will use these reserves to meet the deficit, without disturbing the government," he added.

The post of deputy chief of BULOG for Food Stocks and Distribution was transferred from Lily Kusumah to Prof Dr Ibrahim Hasan, rector of the University of Syah Kuala-Aceh, who has functioned as an expert on the staff of the chief of BULOG. Meanwhile, Lily Kusumah has left BULOG and has been promoted to chairman of INKUD (Village Cooperative Center).

5170

CSO: 4213/09

NURTANIO HAS ORDERS FOR 419 HELICOPTERS

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 16 Sep 82 pp 1, 7

[Excerpt] Bandung, HARIAN UMUM AB--Technicians from the ASEAN countries have the capacity to produce a variety of high-technology products, provided they have the broadest opportunity to do so.

Indonesia, as a member of ASEAN, is also capable of producing fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters itself, using high technology, because Indonesia has such a broad opportunity. This was stated by the chief of the Community Relations Section of PT Nurtanio, Dr Soeripto, speaking to journalists from ASEAN news agencies on Friday [10 September] when they were visiting the Nurtanio aircraft plant in Bandung.

Indonesian-made aircraft and helicopters compare favorably with products made in foreign countries by companies which have had decades to master the high technology involved in the manufacture of aircraft and helicopters. This is proved by the great interest shown by the international aircraft industry in PT Nurtanio, the only aircraft manufacturer in the ASEAN region.

For example Dr Soeripto mentioned the growing cooperation between PT Nurtanio and the Spanish firm CASA, the West German firm MBB, and Aero-spatiale of France. Indeed, the Boeing Company from the United States is willing to order a quantity of spare parts from PT Nurtanio for its aircraft. Answering questions from the journalists, Soeripto said that the Indonesian aircraft manufacturer, of which B J Habibie is the director, not only manufactures aircraft and helicopters for civilian needs but also manufactures aircraft and helicopters for military purposes.

The Indonesian Air Force has ordered no less than 32 CN-235 aircraft and 26 Super Puma AS-332 helicopters. The Indonesian Navy and the Indonesian Army have also placed orders for these aircraft.

In addition the Thai Air Force and Army have each ordered 20 NC-212 Aviocar military aircraft and four other aircraft.

PT Nurtanio also has a weapons systems division located in Tasikmalaya [West Java] with the name of "Menang" [Victory]. The task of the division

is to develop weapons systems. "In the future it intends to manufacture fighter aircraft and Boeing aircraft," Soeripto said, quoting the statement of the principal director of PT Nurtanio, Dr B J Habibie, when he turned over three helicopters to the Indonesian Air Force last August.

PT Nurtanio has a total of 419 orders for aircraft and helicopters, consisting of 231 aircraft and 188 helicopters. Orders have been placed for 129 NC-212 Aviocar aircraft and 80 CN-235 aircraft. There are 108 orders for the NBO-105 helicopter.

Customers placing orders are not only Indonesian firms and services but also foreign countries, including the Thai Army and Air Force, Bangladesh, Burma, a Malaysian airline, the Thai Ministry of Defense, Pakistan, Argentina, and Iberia, Aviaco, and Trans-Europe airlines. Orders placed from within Indonesia include the PLP (flying training center) company at Curug, agricultural estate companies, government offices, and private firms.

PT Nurtanio has developed a project for the expansion of its hangar facilities, shops, aircraft stores building, social services center, health center, and a research and development center called Nurtanio II.

The chief of Nurtanio's Community Relations Section said that in terms of personnel the total number of employees in 1976 (at the beginning of the development of the firm's activities) was 600. It is presently 5,000 and by 1986 Nurtanio will have no less than 10,000 skilled workers. This means that there will be considerable job opportunities opened up for young people, especially graduates of senior technical high schools.

5170

CSO: 4213/09

COLUMNIST HITS SIHANOUK LEADERSHIP

Paris MOUL KHMER in Cambodian Sep 82 pp 11, 12

[Article by Khin Sok: "He Who Climbs Can Only Pick; He Who Fetches Gets To Fill His Stomach"]

[Text] Prince Sihanouk is happy to be called Lord father of the whole Cambodian people. Later he became the father of the Ieng Sary--Pol Pot gang of murderers. His other title is the father of national education, father of sport and father of national independence etc.... But since 1968 and especially since the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, the Prince has not deserved to be called Lord father because in mid 1979 he announced the establishment of a Kampuchean liberation front but only a few months later he called it quits. And in 1980 he became the chairman of FUNCINPEC. But only a few months later he called it quits again and promised not to get involved in politics at all because all his children opposed his intention to negotiate with the Vietnamese to settle the Kampuchean problem. To do or not to do anything comes only from himself. His self importance always stays with him and nobody knows when it will go away e.g. when he will come to his senses. This proves that the Prince cannot be accepted as a leader by the nationalists.

Very recently, he has returned to become the chairman of FUNCINPEC again. And his luck is rising in becoming the head of state. Once a king always a king, even king of a gang of murderers.

Today he is needed because a player is needed just to fill the spot and all the important roles will have to be played by Son Sann, President of the front. The Prince is in luck, thanks to the front. Without the front, he would have no role as was the case from 1969 thru 1982. And perhaps he would have become an international mendicant. Four years after the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea the Prince has not participated in any political activity at all to liberate Kampuchea. Rather he has only cursed, denigrated or criticized the KPNLF. Now going back on his word, he offered to join in the tripartite coalition government because he wants the title of head of state.

The Prince does not deserve this title at all because in the past 4 years, he has not done anything for Kampuchea other than his activities to embarrass the Front's policy hindering the anti-Vietnamese process.

If he was so smart to be a real father he really could have founded a front before Son Sann did. His cynical attitude is the reason nobody wants to join him. The fact that the Prince takes the title of head of state at this time is tantamount to asking a favor from the KPNLF and not because of his qualifications.

7429

CSO: 4212/4

EDITORIAL CALLS ALLIANCE WITH KHMER ROUGE 'USELESS'

Paris MOUL KHMER in Cambodian Sep 82 pp 9, 10

[Editorial: "What Do We Do Next?"]

[Text] The 37th United Nations General Assembly has been in session since 21 September 1982. The session will continue until the end of this year. The Khmer seat in the United Nations was retained by the Khmer Rouge last year due to the fact that it was expected that there would be a coalition with Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk. That's why they voted to retain that seat. This year, however, the Khmer Rouge think it would be hopeless for them to keep the seat. That's why they agreed to take the names of Prince Sihanouk and Son Sann as a facade to gain once more the vote of support.

Hanoi, under the leadership of its foreign minister, has been making every effort in Europe asking Europeans not to vote in favor of retaining the seat for Kampuchea. The Vietnamese contacted France to get in touch with other countries. The Vietnamese praise the French Government which refused to recognize the Kampuchean coalition government. Although the whole world knows that the Vietnamese have withdrawn none of their troops from Kampuchea, Hanoi still argues that it has. And Hanoi maintains that they will not allow Kampuchea to be neutral, if all other Southeast Asian countries are not neutral.

Seeing that it will not achieve its goal, Hanoi, through its representative to the United Nations, declared that as far as the international conference on Kampuchean question is concerned, there would be negotiations and that its puppet regime in Phnom Penh should take a place at the conference table. Hun Sen, a former Khmer Rouge, foreign minister of the puppet regime, knowing that there is no way to gain the seat in the United Nations, said that he does not care about the vote in the United Nations. The important thing is to control the territory. There is no difference at all between the Heng Samrin regime and the Khmer Rouge since they adhere to the law of the jungle even with the people.

After the vote in the United Nations which the whole world knows that the Khmer seat will be retained and the aims of the coalition are achieved, what is next? In the accord between Prince Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan it was agreed that within a 6-month period after the agreement, this coalition government has no authority to replace representatives of the Khmer

Rouge government in international fora. The 6-month period will expire at the end of this year; that is, after the vote at the United Nations. We therefore could assume that the Khmer Rouge will have the seat and would abandon the coalition as they did last year. But last year the Khmer Rouge only told the world that they would be ready to join in the coalition. But now since they signed the agreement, it appears that it is quite another story.

To remain in the coalition with the Khmer Rouge is useless. We only suffer the consequences. In order for Son Sann and his group to exist on their own and have some kind of credibility in world opinion, the number of his troops should be augmented and the troops must have discipline, the management must be firm and serious. All this cannot come very easily by itself. It can only come when all the Khmers know how to help each other. The liberation of a country is neither a private matter nor an individual right but is a matter for all concerned.

7429

CSO: 4212/4

READER FAULTS SIHANOUK RECRUITMENT EFFORTS, BLASTS KHIEU SAMPHAN

Paris MOUL KHMER in Cambodian Sep 82 pp 15, 16

[Text] Office note: A Khmer refugee in the United States has requested that we publish what he considers an exaggeration and the irresponsibility of Prince Sihanouk and Mr In Tam. According to diplomatic sources in Bangkok there were only over 3,000 Cambodians who answered the appeal of the Prince not 13,000 people as published in a French newspaper.

The Prince's Popularity

On 7 July 1982, the Prince visited Khmer refugees in Khao I Dang and made an appeal to the Khmer refugees to join a new army to fight the Vietnamese. According to reports, 1 week later one-third of the Khmer refugees have volunteered to return. This showed to the world that the Prince still is highly popular with the Khmer.

Wherever the Prince's representative In Tam goes, he always makes an appeal to Khmer people overseas to help make some small contributions in order to buy rice or other equipment for his army. He stated on his arrival in Washington, D.C. early in 1982 that we have a lot of troops, we lack only supplies. According to NOKOR KHMER when H.E. In Tam landed in Paris on his way to see Prince Sihanouk, he was seen very pale because he lacks supplies. I believe 100 percent that the shortage of supplies really exists. But if H.E. In Tam who is directly responsible for the troops in the battlefield lacks food and supplies, why should the Prince make such an appeal for the refugees to go to the battlefield to die? Over 3 million people have died and we have not yet heard the Prince acknowledge responsibility. The few Khmer who survived and have reached the international camps are receiving a minimum of supplies for bare subsistence. Why is he using his popularity to persuade these people to die starving? On Memorial Day in Washington, D.C., there was a rumor that some of our bretheren who have gone to the border have returned to the camps because they were without food. Do those refugees think that entering the camps is easy? Can 4 out of 10 sneak into the camps? What happens to those who cannot sneak into the camps? I believe that once again the Prince will refuse to take responsibility.

The Prince's supporters foolishly wrote in praise of him that because of his charm and might, on his way to visit Khao I Dang, it was raining heavily but when the Prince arrived, the rain stopped and the sun was shining. Because of his popularity, one third of the refugees have volunteered to go with 2,000 having departed already.

Oh! Fools! We are about to enter the 21st century, one should abandon the old and outdated ideas! Don't just be a yes-man all the time.

The Khmer Rouge Are Cheating Again

Khieu Samphan, the chief Khmer Rouge murderer, gave an interview to the French AFP. He said "we will sign a peace and non-aggression treaty with Hanoi if Vietnamese troops are completely withdrawn from Kampuchea and we will not allow any foreign military bases in Kampuchea. Kampuchea will follow a policy of neutrality and Kampuchean neutrality will have to be guaranteed by the United Nations."

On the subject of Khmer Rouge's murdering of innocent people, he said, "the confusion and the excesses due to the unclear situation is most regrettable and we want to correct this."

Khieu Samphan himself said "those Khmers who did not join with him before 1975 were all war prisoners." What does this mean? It means that this confusion and this excesses were premeditated.

As far as Prince Sihanouk is concerned, he said almost the same thing on the subject of Vietnamese withdrawal, but the Prince added that after the Vietnamese withdrawal there must be an election. On the subject of elections, Khieu Samphan said nothing. If Vietnam withdraws, Khieu Samphan must withdraw from the coalition government taking with him the so-called Khmer Rouge's Democratic Kampuchea which is stated in the agreement between Prince Sihanouk, Mr Son Sann and himself (Khieu Samphan).

It seems that the Khmer Rouge is plotting to regain power. They want to cut the throats of innocent people one more time. Their master Beijing is trying every means possible to help the Khmer Rouge so these gangs of murderers can regain their power.

7429

CSO: 4212/4

DEVELOPMENTS IN BATTAMBANG, EXILE OPERATIONS FROM THAILAND REPORTED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 8 Oct 82 p 2

[Article excerpted from VIETNAM PICTORIAL: "Visit to Battambang"]

[Excerpt] Wherever one went in Battambang Province one could see and see groups of farmers digging irrigation ditches. The water pumping machines have to run day and night. Those who were fighting against the drought were not only farmers but also a great many provincial and district cadres.

Several months later we went back to visit Battambang once again. The harvest was over, and each family's rice was put into piles. [The amount] was very surprising. It was even more surprising to know that this year's ricefield hectareage exceeded last year's, when there was much better weather. On the average each person received over 410 kilograms (there were 18 kilograms per person in 1979).

A provincial cadre who is responsible for agriculture said that although next year's rice growing season will not yield as much as they expected, they are not worried about starving because every house has rice to eat and rice [to store].

After many years of "Angkar" pressure today the people in Battambang Province feel free to make their living. Farmers have the right to join production solidarity units (there are a total of 1,200 units throughout the province, and each unit has from 10 to 15 families) or to make their living on their own. By joining solidarity production units families can help each other in difficult times.

In the markets the farmers have the right to trade all kinds of products. This includes handicrafts they can easily produce themselves. A trade network with over 50 stores located in different districts of the province makes things easier for the people. There are so many different kinds of household items that they overflow in the markets of Battambang. These goods were smuggled in by illicit trade routes from the border. This is certainly not good, but on the other hand it does help to enliven the standard of living and that never happened under Pol Pot's control.

"If we had not been liberated we believe we would all have been killed by the Angkar." These are the words everyone continues to say whenever they

recall the past. They all have lost something that nothing can replace. Almost 11,900 small children became orphans; almost 5,000 women became widows. This is a severe burden for society. The province has set up many schools to take care of young orphans who have no place to live.

In their new lives the hopes to go to school and to rest are strong, [as is] the desire to have enough to eat in difficult times. We could not help feeling happy when we saw schools for both sexes and all ages that were set up in the Battambang District area and in isolated villages in Pailin and Thma Puok Districts. There are schools for both children and for illiterate adults, including supplementary schools to eliminate illiteracy in adults. It would be appropriate to say that "the entire society goes to school."

However, the people in this province were faced with the threat of danger when there was news that there were a number of people who voted to support the Pol Pot regime in the United Nations. Those who practice genocide continue to keep their seats as the representatives of Kampuchea in the UN. Mrs Boua Lia, whose family had been wiped out during the time of "Democratic Kampuchea," angrily said that this act was only support for murderers.

At that time Pol Pot's men were firing artillery from Thailand and were sending people in to plant mines along the roads in Ban Village, Neung Canton, near the border. The people brought pieces of the artillery shells that were fired from Thailand for us to look at. Injured villagers are still undergoing treatment by the public health service of the canton. One of these patients, Baiseun, 12 years old, was injured while he was looking after his buffalo in the field.

However, life here still goes on normally and beautifully. A Japanese newspaperman named (Toshi Takafuji) was very impressed when he saw a picture of a mother holding a baby who was sleeping comfortably in a cradle, and beneath the cradle there was a bunker.

9884

CSO: 4206/16

BRIEFS

SIHANOUK FINANCING--Prince Sihanouk, accompanied by his entourage, attends the UN General Assembly. The trip is paid for by the government of Beijing. It is known that Beijing gave the Prince \$200,000 for all expenses. The conversion to French money today is: 1 U.S. dollar = a little more than Fr 7; it is estimated at about Fr 1.4 million. It appears the Prince and his entourage are very happy to spend Chinese money. It was reported that the Prince stays in one of the most luxurious and expensive hotels in New York City. Before leaving for New York City, the Prince stayed in Paris and invited ASEAN diplomats to a dinner party. There were 11 diplomats. Among them, his knight, Khek Vandy, was also present. The cost was Fr 15,000. [Text] [Paris MOUL KHMER in Cambodian Sep 82 p 10] 7429

CSO: 4212/4

COLUMNIST NOTES AIM TO ABOLISH PRIVATE FARM PRODUCTION

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 17 Sep 82 p 2

[Conversations With the Editor column: "What Is the Best Way to Mobilize Cooperative Members?"]

[Text] To the editor of VIENTIANE MAI: I am a reader who regularly follows your column in VIENTIANE MAI. I have never written to you before. Today, I am bothered by something and would like to ask you the following:

Concerning the matter of forming agricultural cooperatives, or getting the farmers to join agricultural cooperatives, cooperatives are the best method. The farmers are afraid, but I will not ask you to comment on the reason for this since you probably already know. It is probably because of a lack of understanding on the part of the farmers. What I really want to ask you is, what is the best way to get the farmers to understand the cooperatives and to persuade them to become members? I will ask only this one question. I hope you will explain this. Thank you. Khun Thong, 9 September 1982.

Dr Mr Khun Thong: VIENTIANE MAI has discussed this matter many times in the Conversations With the Editor column. It was discussed in this column yesterday and it was discussed somewhat in the Talking Together column. But this is a difficult matter and so we will say something more about it.

The problem of persuading the farmers to join cooperatives, or become members of agricultural cooperatives, refers to switching from dispersed, private production to cooperative production.

Concerning this problem, the party and state have formulated a clear policy in order to eliminate small-scale dispersed and private production and to push and mobilize the farmers so they become more aware and think about switching from small-scale production to socialist cooperative production, especially cooperative agricultural production.

The best way to persuade them is to tell them the truth. This is the only way to make them aware and to get them to participate willingly. In other progressive socialist countries, the truth is used to mobilize the masses. What is the truth? The truth is that there must be test areas. That is, a

model agricultural cooperative must be created. This model agricultural cooperative must help to persuade and stimulate people. When they see the truth, the farmers will willingly participate [in cooperatives]. There won't be any problem. But at the same time, the plans and policies must be popularized among the farmers so they have a greater and clearer understanding of this. They must be given detailed explanations and reasons. Good propagandists know how to describe the facts better than this. That is, they will go into greater detail. You should read the previous issues of VIENTIANE MAI since the matter was discussed in greater detail in these previous issues. Thank you.

11943

CSO: 4206/8

URGENT NEED FOR PRICE CONTROL, MECHANISM TO SUPPRESS PRIVATE TRADERS NOTED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 18, 20 Sep 82 p 2

[Column: "Conversation with the Editor"]

[18 Sep 82 p 2]

[Excerpts] [Question] 1. Who is responsible for organizing a purchasing co-op? Is it suitable to organize from the base level on up?

2. When a purchasing co-op is organized, a distributing co-op should be organized. I think this procedure would be an effective way for price control. What do you think about this?

This is all I want to ask. I hope you can clear this up for me. Thank you.
Visai Montha, That Khao, 10 September 1982.

[Answer] Dear Comrade Visai, your suggestions are good and also the same as what VIENTIANE MAI is considering. In the past couple of months we have met and had discussions with an administrative committee of Vientiane Capital (I would like to not reveal the name here), and have exchanged our views with theirs. They told us that this problem must be solved otherwise we will not be able to defeat small, private, scattered traders. Moreover, we will not be able to control prices. We agreed with their good ideas, and we want to say that the problem is an urgent one that has to be solved so we can quickly see the actual results. Otherwise, we will be forever running after the prices set by the private sector. It will finally have some effect on the standard of living especially on cadres and us. Because we have already learned our lessons from the past, for example, in foreign socialist countries. I would like to mention one place where we can see this, Hanoi. They also see this as a special problem, and now the state purchasing and selling co-ops guarantee the purchase, sale, and exchange between the government and the people very well. The government monopolizes some indispensable goods which the people are banned from selling. This way they are able to firmly control the prices of those goods. Workers, cadres, and the people themselves only buy inexpensive goods that the co-op bring to sell.

[20 Sep 82 p 2]

[Excerpts] Nowadays our party and government is mobilizing farmers, especially farmers to convert the small scattered private sector to collective production such as in agricultural co-ops. One of the aims is to hurry and convert the production process to a socialist production system in order to ensure the standard of living of the people so they can have plenty and be happy. Whenever we can convert production to collective production (agricultural co-ops) we can have purchasing, sales and exchange co-ops between the government and the people. Then we will be able to control the free market in terms of pricing, and it is most certain that we will be able to gradually defeat the private sector and the capitalists completely at last.

Another problem with the techniques which you suggested concerning trading has occurred in our experiment with them already, and they did not work as they should. This was because we still lack experience, and the cadres who carry out the actual work have not yet learned this matter. Thus, this weakened the system's efficiency. Finally, they let the capitalist traders become the driving forces to sabotage pricing, economics, the monetary system, and state trade as we have seen.

However, we certainly will not let this dangerous situation become a driving force to threaten and destroy things and create confusion. But what is the best and most clever way to defeat and completely destroy the danger that threatens us? First of all, the sections involved, especially the trade service, must consider the problem, set the rules, plan the working procedures, and then effectively carry out the plan in the future. Now more than ever the trade service cadres should have ways to think about the problem of purchasing and selling co-ops first, otherwise we will not be able to have absolute control over the free market. Of course, we will not let the capitalists threaten and create confusion here, but without any regulations the problem will burst out as it happened before.

The problem of purchasing and selling co-ops, according to my ideas, are first of all that we should not be greedy. This means we should not have to make it too big at one time. Instead we should start from small ones and work up to big ones, gradually but steadily, learning as we do so, and we absolutely will not let it fail again. We must cooperate with the production bases, monopolize the contract directly with the farmers' goods and with the farmers who actually produce, buy and then sell in the markets set by the co-ops, monopolize some types of goods, form a monopoly directly with the producers, and contract and guarantee not to have shortages. Special emphasis must be placed on the agricultural co-ops. We might want to start out with vegetables, poultry, cattle, pigs, etc., but there must be joint guarantees.

9884

CSOP 4206/7

VIENTIANE CAPITAL PRODUCTION GOALS REPORTED, COOPERATIVIZATION NOTED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 16 Sep 82 p 2

['Talking Together' Column by S. Thibthiangchan: "Cooperatives, Dry Season Rice Fields, Production"]

[Text] To increase production especially for the problem of supplying food to the people of all nationalities in order to respond to the plenum of the Council of Ministers concerning agriculture for increasing production, cultivation, and animal husbandry, the immediate goal in this year's production season is to help people of all nationalities to be self-sufficient and independent in terms of food supply. For the food problem in particular, Vientiane Capital has set expected production plan figures of as much as 105,000 tons (wet rice paddies, dry season rice, and highland rice production). [These] production figures were obtained after thorough studies and a summing up based on the growing areas and the ability of our farmers, especially their heritage of diligence and persistency. We firmly believe that their strength will successfully respond to the production figures mentioned.

Along with this belief in the abilities mentioned, negative conflicts have simultaneously occurred. These are natural disasters, drought and floods. These natural disasters are large and serious obstacles for the planned production figures because drought as well as floods destroy our farmers' production. When a situation like this occurs it is the time more than ever when we need to ask the people and our farmers of all nationalities to be aware, particularly in solidarity, the great solidarity among the people of all nationalities, and to decide to struggle through to reach the expected figures of the plan, especially our farmers' decisions to strongly struggle in order to make their production meet the set figures in the plan.

The Vientiane Capital agriculture production plan that was set is correct and consistent with and appropriate for the present condition and situation. For example, "the problem of conversion into agricultural cooperatives for farmers is an urgent obligation for which farmers must awaken and volunteer. It is the only way to increase the production capacity and in a timely fashion to meet the expected production."

Conversion into agricultural co-ops is most difficult and complex for farmers. Thus, the administrative authorities and cadres involved must increase their attention in mobilizing; primarily they must point out the significant meaning of the co-ops. If necessary, they must gather farmers to explain the working procedures for the co-ops in all aspects, for example, vegetable growing, animal raising, administrative labor control, trade, accounting and financing, etc. The fact is that a good model co-op must be set up in one place to draw the farmers' interest. It is important to go from small [jobs] to large ones, to use one place as a model for many other places. Along with the problem of conversion to agricultural co-ops, our farmers' urgent responsibilities are the problems of dry season production, growing starchy secondary crops, and taking care of the wet rice paddies, especially the problem of dry season rice which as the plan of Vientiane clearly states, "for the coming dry season rice the areas involved must be utilized to the full ability of the irrigation and these areas are agricultural co-ops." Therefore, districts must be the driving forces to calculate and sum up their own people's needs for consumption within their own districts. If there is not going to be enough, what plan can we use to solve the problem? Along with rice cultivation, we must encourage the people to raise animals and to grow secondary starchy crops as subsidiary food. The administrative authorities must be concerned with the people's living conditions. They must accept that whether the people will have plenty of food and be happy depends on the cadres who will organize and lead them. They must firmly grasp the political policy of the party and the government, and work through in order to lead the people to progress. In the past we found the cadres' weak points to be "laziness and shiftlessness." This means they did not have close contact with the people; they did not go to visit the people to ask them about their living conditions. If there was any work they often gave orders from their desks, and made plans by themselves without surveying and inspecting the actual [situation] of the people as well as the people's production bases. Doing things this way is most dangerous, and also can bring great harm to the country and the people. It also does not respond to the policy plan and the political plan of the party and government.

In order to respond to the production plan for this year's production season and the set production figures, the resolution of Vientiane Capital repeatedly [asked] everyone to know and to carry out "the expected level in all wet rice paddy areas that have been planted, and production must be raised from 2.5 to 3 tons per hectare, and in the irrigated areas it must be at least 3 tons." In order to fulfill this expectation the local administrative committees must really lead the people, suggesting that farmers take care of the rice plants by weeding, applying fertilizer, inspecting, saving water, and suppressing plant pests. In particular, we must open up the emulation process in each canton and village, and cadres must seriously lead the people in the base areas.

For dry season rice cultivation as set in the plan discussed above, in practice first of all cadres must cooperate with the administrative authorities to survey and inspect the production areas in the bases, to build irrigation ditch systems in areas that are suitable, to mobilize

farmers to join agricultural co-ops or at least to engage in the collective way, to make farmers become a real driving force, to mobilize early in the year, to advise and lead the people and farmers to sow seeds early in the year so that as soon as the wet rice paddies are harvested they can plant the dry season rice immediately. They must suggest to the farmers to plant in all areas reached by irrigation. The services involved must respond to the farmers' needs in terms of sufficient materials and equipment, for example, seed rice, production equipment, and tools. In particular, it would be good if they can help the farmers to do dry season rice farming twice. If we can do this, it is believed that we will certainly be able to respond to the figures for this year's production plnn. It will also help to increase conditions convenient for next year's production season.

9884

CSO: 4206/7

FOOD AVAILABILITY, DUAL PRICING MECHANISM ANNOUNCED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 16 Sep 82 p 1

[Article: "Meat and Fish Distribution Service Has Been Open Since 14 September"]

[Text] In order to respond to the need to raise the standard of living for the people, cadres, soldiers, and police in terms of food, the meat and fish distribution service has been open to the public since 14 September.

Comrad Ngon Boumanda of the board of directors and chief of the State Food Enterprise of Vientiane (Vientiane Food Corporation) told Vientiane Mai on the afternoon of 15 September 1982 that on the morning of 14 September 1982 the corporation reopened a shop to distribute meat and fish to the people, cadres, soldiers, police, and workers once again. The service given this time can be considered experimental because based on conditions, there have been some changes in pricing, for example, the state administrative prices and state enterprise prices which were reset as was announced earlier.

According to Comrade Ngon, based on these two pricing categories any cadre who wants to buy fish on his own whether he works for the government administration or state enterprises must pay the state enterprise price. Administrative cadres who eat communally, and have communal ration books will get the government administrative price. The mechanism for allocating meat and fish for government administration and state enterprises now is half and half for the initial experiment. In this initial phase meat and fish are being sold according to Comrade Ngon, in stores No 1 and No 2 next to the market on entering Vientiane. The quantity depends on the situation and condition for food obtained each day. There can be as much as 800 kilograms of fish per day. The meat depends on the animals available.

Comrade Ngon added that besides daily meat and fish distribution the corporation has also opened more services for other consumer products, such as distributing chicken eggs, fish sauce, fermented fish, vinegar, and soy sauce. Moreover, there is also animal food concentrate that is put out for sale along different stores within all branches of the corporation. As for immediate plans the director explained that from this month on the corporation plans to expand animal purchases into 4 southern provinces, Attapeu,

Saravane, Champassak, and Savannakhet. They will then expand into northern provinces such as Luang Prabang, Sayaboury, and Oudomsai. Especially in the Southern Provinces like Champassak, there is a way to buy dry food such as dried meat, dried fish, chicken eggs, etc., to supply the markets in Vientiane Capital in order to respond to the needs of the people within the capital for sufficient food. Moreover, the purchase prices of goods in the different provinces mentioned are cheaper than in Vientiane Capital, and when it is distributed it will also balance the revenues and expenses of Vientiane Capital people.

9884

CSO: 4206/7

REFUGEE RETURNEE TOTALS REPORTED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 16 Sep 82, p 1

[Article: "Refugee Returnees Total 702 in Only 8 Months"]

[Text] Because of a clear understanding towards the correct and just policies of our party and government, since the end of 1980 as many as 1097 fraternal misled Lao who fled the country have changed their minds and have returned to their homeland.

Comrade Siboun of the social welfare and veterans committee of Vientiane Capital told VIENTIANE MAI in 15 September 1982 that since the end of 1980 as many as 1097 of our fraternal Lao people who were misled by the deceptive propaganda of the enemies to flee the country have returned to their homeland.

Concerning the statistics for the misled people who returned to the country, Comrade Siboun also pointed out that at the end of 1980 there were only 4 misled returnees; however, in the following year 1981 the number of misled returnees increased. This year the misled returnees totaled as many as 391 people, and in 1982 alone the misled returnees have totaled as many as 702 people in only the last 8 months. This figure shows a much higher percentage than the years past.

Comrade Siboun added that this was because of the correct and just policies of our party and government towards the misled returnees. After their return to their hometowns our social welfare and veterans section representing the administrative authorities warmly welcomed and took care of them, especially providing assistance in clothing, food, [building] tools, household items, and then sent them to [reside] in their own hometowns.

Based on interviews with those misled people who returned to the country by VIENTIANE MAI reporters, each returnee said as if with one voice that he is very proud and happy especially towards the party and government's just policies to warmly welcome them, completely unlike the deceptive propaganda of the enemies. They all felt bitter about the misleading, deceptive propaganda of the enemies which caused them to flee the country that was their homeland. Finally, they all pledged to be good citizens of the nation, to take part in the construction and development of the country which is their homeland, and to steadily progress and increase their awareness. From now on they resolve never to believe in the deception of the enemy.

GAMBLING TO BE SUPPRESSED, ROBBERIES NOTED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 16 Sep 82 p 2

[Colume "Conversation with the Editor"]

[Excerpts] [Question] To the editor: I follow the news in VIENTIANE MAI regularly and can see that you answer the people's questions very well.

1. Is it correct to use houses where funerals are taking place or babies were born as a cover for gambling?

2. How many days are card games allowed for funeral and birth occasions?

I think robberies are caused by some gamblers who are jobless but seek to play cards as an occupation. Please explain this to us. Thank you. 2 September 1982, Comrade S. Savat, next to Sikai Market.

[Answer] 1. It is altogether inappropriate and incorrect. If there is gambling anywhere no matter what kind it must be completely stopped and wiped out. The officials and the people of all levels must be the driving forces to unite and cooperate firmly to absolutely wipe out all traces and leftovers of the old society (anti-social elements) that still persist within our new regime.

2. The same as for the first question. There are never any permits or allowances given whatsoever for gambling. Traditional celebrations in houses where births take place, housewarmings, or at funeral ceremonies can be done according to our fine customs but with peace, security, and absolutely no gambling allowed. Anyone who violates this must be punished according to the law. Therefore, wherever gambling takes place such as cards, illegal lotteries, or others, which are sources of anti-social activity, the people as well as the authorities at all levels must attentively stop, suppress and wipe it out until nothing of it remains in our society. What I have discussed so far I hope you understand. One who sees gambling anywhere should call 3352. Otherwise, those people will always create anti-social elements for our society. Gamblers should stop, starting today, when they realized they have this disease. Otherwise, they will say other people are not good to them. Thank you.

BRIEFS

REFUGEES RETURN--Another 142 refugees who fled their homeland to live abroad at the urging of propaganda spread by traitors have decided to return to their homeland. Homecoming ceremonies were held at the Hat Sai Fong District headquarters office, Vientiane Capital, on 8 September 1982. Those participating in this ceremony included representatives from Vientiane City and Province and Nong Khai Province in Thailand. A representative from the U.N. High Commissioner For Refugees sat in the front row. Also attending were several Lao and Thai officials concerned. This was the eighth time since the beginning of 1982 that Lao refugees decided to return to their homeland and were warmly welcomed by administrative officials. Those who returned this time will be sent into the localities in Laos so they can lead normal and happy lives and take part in developing the country and helping it make progress. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 10 Sep 82 p 1] 11943

UNICEF-AIDED SCHOOL--Construction on the basic-level Teachers' Training School in Thoulakom District, Vientiane Province, was completed in just 10 weeks at a total cost of 865,197 kip. This money was provided by UNICEF and the Education Office of Vientiane Province. The school building is 32 meters long and 8 meters wide. The building contains four classrooms and can hold up to 200 students. According to the plans, construction was to have been completed in 3 months. But because of the great resoluteness in overcoming the obstacles and difficulties and the diligence of the laborers during construction, the project was completed a month ahead of schedule. A news report has stated that in school year 1982/1983, the Education Office of Vientiane Province will open this school to train primary-level teachers. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 10 Sep 82 p 1] 11943

GDR-BUILT REPAIR SHOP--Vientiane (KPL): LPDR-DGR Friendship Repair Shop No 7, which is one of the 12 repair shops in the project that the government of the GDR has provided help with, has now been opened to provide service to the people in Thakhek District, Khammouan Province. A ceremony to open this repair shop was held recently. Attending the ceremony were representatives from Thakhek District. The head of the group of GDR specialists attended and spoke at the ceremony. This achievement will help increase agricultural production and improve the lives of the cadres and people in this area. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 18 Sep 82 p A5] 11943

USE OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINE--There is a report from Kasi District [Vientiane Province] that in the first 6 months of 1982 cadres in the public health service of Kasi District, Vientiane Province, attentively scored achievements in their specialized tasks. The actual results are treatment, injections for disease prevention, and examination for 5,015 people. They used traditional medicine along with western medicine which is 50 percent effective. They treated 4500 seriously ill patients [where they lived]. Besides the treatment and taking care of the people's health, the medical cadres in this service also taught the three clean sanitary principles on three occasions to the people. There were 5000 people who attended. The report also says that at the present time there are 2 hospitals in Kasi District with over 100 beds. There are also village medicine kits and a total of 116 village sanitary cadres. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 13 Sep 82 p 1] 9884

LAG IN FOREST PRODUCTION--The Vientiane Province planning and statistics section reports that in the first 6 months the tree-felling and woodcutting company carried out its work in 9 districts subordinate to Vientiane Province, and cut 7,989 cubic meters of wood which is only 17.18 percent of this year's plan. Although this is not much, the organization and the higher echelons have cooperated to be highly responsible for it in order to avoid the waste of haphazard cutting. This is to preserve and protect the forest which is a valuable natural resource for Laos to steadily become prosperous. [Text] [VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 13 Sep 82 pp 1, 4] 9884

AUSTRALIAN ASSISTANCE IN VACCINATION--Since 13 September 1982 the veterinarian cadres of Vientiane Capital have been cooperating with Australian specialists and veterinarian cadres in 7 cities in the Vientiane Capital area and have attentively and hurriedly continued their injection for animal disease prevention for domestic animals in Sisattanak District, Vientiane Capital. This is to save the people's animals from different diseases which threaten to occur in the rainy season. In hurriedly carrying out the work they injected over 100 animals including 67 buffalos and 36 oxen. Now they are continuously and attentively carrying out their specialized tasks carefully, diligently, and actively. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 16 Sep 82 p 1] 9884

CSO: 4206/7

DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY TO SOLVE AFGHANISTAN PROBLEM

Karachi JANG in Urdu 3 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Ahmad Hassan, "Diplomatic Activity to Solve the Afghanistan Problem: Clear Possibilities of a Solution."]

[Text] According to an announcement from the Soviet Embassy in Karachi, the foreign minister of Afghanistan, Shah Mohammad Dost, said in Moscow that in order to find a political solution for the problem of Afghanistan, it is necessary that the concerned adversaries try to solve their differences in a spirit of goodwill and under the principles of equality and justice. The Afghan foreign minister said that the Government of Afghanistan observed the principles of peaceful coexistence and nonalignment and under these principles, it had proposed bilateral or trilateral talks to its neighbouring countries. Shah Mohammad Dost said that time had proved that Afghanistan's peace proposals of 24 August 1981 were both flexible and realistic, and envisaged a constructive approach for a peaceful and comprehensive political solution of the Afghanistan problem. He said that the efforts of the UN secretary general's special representative, (Diego Cordoviz), had played an important part in encouraging positive changes in the relations of the countries of the area. He said, "We are ready to negotiate with Iran." The Afghan foreign minister said that the decision to recall Russian forces from Afghanistan was the responsibility of the governments of Afghanistan and Russia, and was connected with their regional security, independence and freedom. He expressed the hope that Afghanistan's peace proposals, concrete measures and the efforts of the international fraternity would help in normalizing the situation of the region; that relations with the neighbouring countries would be improved and the present tensions ended forever.

With the optimistic hope that the Afghan foreign minister's expressed good intentions are sincere, we pray that his wishes will be fulfilled and peace and prosperity will reign in South Asia. Shah Mohammad Dost's statement issued from the Russian embassy in Karachi; Leonid Brezhnev's meeting with UN Secretary General, Perez de Cuellar, meetings and consultations between Niaz A Nayak, Pakistan's secretary for foreign affairs and Dr Molotov, first undersecretary for foreign affairs in Moscow; the invitation issued to Afghan refugee leaders for talks by the veteran leader Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan upon his return from Kabul, all these indicate that in addition to Pakistan, Afghanistan and the Soviet Union also are actively pursuing the

Afghanistan problem and are ready to settle the problem on the basis of negotiation. Until a short time ago, the problem had seemed insoluble because Russia was not willing to make the slightest concession. Based on this situation, it was assumed that the United States and the Soviet Union had reached an agreement not to interfere in each other's spheres of interest. The correctness of this view is proved by the Soviet Union's role in the Beirut war and America's silence in regard to the Afghanistan crisis. It is commonly believed that only America can stand up to Russia, and vice versa; hence, people thought that since the United States was not actively trying to find a solution for the Afghanistan problem, it would never be solved. But this conjecture turned out to be wrong. If it is true that only a great power can confront another great power, it should also be remembered that no great power will fight for another country: a country's freedom can be defended only by itself, and the greatest power on earth can be confronted with determination, faith and sacrifice as was seen in Vietnam and as is being witnessed in Afghanistan. When we look at the present diplomatic activity aimed at solving the Afghanistan problem, we have to ask ourselves the question, what forced the Soviet Union to undertake these efforts for the solution of the Afghanistan problem. There can be only one answer, namely, the struggle of the Afghan Mujaheddin. Soviet calculations about the Afghan Mujaheddin's resistance have been consistently wrong, and the Soviet authorities have had to send more troops to Afghanistan so that at present there are about 100,000 Soviet soldiers there. It is difficult for the Soviet to keep such large numbers of soldiers in a foreign country, and it is not profitable for them either from the economic or military point of view. That is the reason why the Soviet Union has given a positive response to the efforts to solve the problem.

The talks in Geneva were successful beyond expectations, and future negotiations will take place in New York during the UN session. Pakistan's foreign secretary Niaz A Nayak's talks with Russian leaders in Moscow concerned preparations for these talks.

Shah Mohammad Dost said that only the governments of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union had the right to decide about the recall of Soviet forces from Afghanistan. The Afghan foreign minister was in fact saying that Pakistan, Iran or any other country should not demand the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. When Shah Mohammad Dost mentioned Afghanistan as well as the Soviet Union in his statement, he was observing a mere formality, because the right to decide whether to withdraw Soviet forces from Afghanistan is reserved solely by the Soviet government. All aggressive governments allocate to themselves the sole right of making such decisions. Still, if, to please the Afghan minister, we were to believe his statement, then the question arises as to why all these negotiations and efforts are taking place. If the answer is, to return the Afghan refugees to their homeland, then the question that needs to be asked is, why did such large numbers of Afghans flee their country in the first place. There was only one reason, namely, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Because of the Soviet aggression, large numbers of Afghan nationals took refuge in Pakistan, which gives Pakistan the right to demand that the Afghan government remedy the conditions that are forcing the Afghans to emigrate and restore normal conditions that will allow

the Afghan refugees to return to their country. The situation is analogous to one in which a house catches fire and the occupant (even if he is the real owner) tries to prevent the neighbours from extinguishing the fire with the argument that it was his house that was burning and they had no right to put out the fire; and that he himself would do so when he felt like it. If the neighbours accept his argument, they will soon find their own houses going up in flames.

This is the situation that exists as regards Pakistan and Afghanistan. After the invasion of Afghanistan, if the neighbouring countries failed to demand the withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country, they would also suffer the same fate tomorrow. It is in fact the duty of countries in every part of the world to condemn the aggression and demand the withdrawal of the aggressive armies.

Shah Mohammad Dost has said two contradictory things in his statement. On the one hand, he has said that the Government of Afghanistan adheres to the principle of non-alignment, and on the other hand, he mentioned the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. If a country that needs the armies of a superpower to preserve its existence can be called non-aligned, then what would be the definition of an aligned country?

We pray that the current diplomatic efforts to solve the Afghanistan problem will prove successful; that the refugees will be allowed to return honorably to their country and /? be able to elect a government of their choice, so that Afghanistan will join once more the brotherhood of Islamic nations and the ranks of non-aligned countries.

9863

CSO: 4656/17

WALI KHAN'S ANTI-PAKISTAN STATEMENTS, STANCE CRITICIZED -

Peshawar MASHRIQ in Urdu 4 Oct 82 p 3

[Column "Assessments" by Alim Ali Sayid: "Can Pakistan Reckon With Wali Khan's Despicable Political Propaganda?"]

[Text] According to a newspaper report, Khan Abdul Wali Khan, leader of the defunct NDP [National Democratic Party] during an interview with BBC's Urdu program said that the bugbear of terrorism had been set up to avoid elections in Pakistan and that the new martial law regulations now enforced had given police authorities unlimited power, as a result of which corruption would exceed all bounds. He stated that the country was on the brink of disaster, confrontation between the people and the army had already begun, people were being thrown into jails, the government was showing a lack of confidence in the judiciary and Pakistan's economy had been totally ruined.

If true, Khan Abdul Wali Khan's interview, which reached the public through a newspaper report, is extremely objectionable, regrettable and utterly disgraceful. The attitude adopted by Khan Abdul Wali Khan for many past years has indeed been very painful, grievous and heartrending to every patriotic Pakistani citizen. At first Khan Wali Khan showed to Pakistanis documents from London regarding the foundation of Pakistan and did his best to prove that this country was given by the British as a gift on a golden tray and that the Muslim League, Quaid-e Azam and tens of millions of India's teeming Muslims had no rôle whatsoever in its foundation. There was an uproar on this issue in Pakistan, and, failing in his attempt to make Pakistanis swallow the English documents as planned, Khan Wali Khan once again set out on his journey to England to engage in further study of English documents. He has since buried himself in books in the India Library, devouring each and every document through his convex lenses in the hope of finding even a few words that would somehow prove that Pakistan was the work of the English.

It appears that Wali Khan in his old age is bent on making a last-ditch in effort to destroy every political fact of history in his attempt to realize some old dream. Khan Wali Khan, frustrated by his failure to achieve his cherished goal despite his best efforts, has resorted to giving vent to his feelings through his poisonous expressions against Pakistan through

BBC London in utterances such as "there is nothing left in Pakistan" and "the country is on the brink of ruin." Wali Khan, who once left no stone unturned to prove himself a patriot and cried aloud that patriotism is not the monopoly of others, is now contradicting himself. Wali Khan's recent statements, made while living in a foreign country and published through the general news media to the whole world, clearly indicate that no respect or regard whatsoever exists in his heart for his country, for the motherland, for Pakistan. He has in fact uttered in concrete words the feelings which lay buried in his heart for years. What is most deplorable is the fact that this time he has attacked the integrity and security of the country.

The crux of the matter is that Khan Wali Khan and his reverend father, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, have not yet forgotten that Pakistan was established in utter disregard for their wishes. They have not yet reconciled themselves to the foundation of Pakistan. They did their best to obstruct its establishment and, once it was established, to see that it did not survive. Khan brothers are against the establishment and survival of Pakistan. First of all they held referendums in the Frontier Province (on the issue of the establishment of Pakistan) and having suffered a crushing defeat, the hatred and contempt in their heart for Pakistan surged to such an extent that they strove to do their utmost to prove that they were right in opposing the foundation of Pakistan; second, they put credit for Pakistan on the doorstep of the British rather than at that of the Muslim League and Quaid-e Azam. Khan Wali Khan's statement will serve as an eye-opener to those people who believed Khan Wali Khan to be a true servant of Pakistan and that he wholeheartedly wanted high-level democracy established in Pakistan and to see Pakistan prosper. This statement will leave no doubt in the minds of his staunch supporters as to the ultimate desire he nurtures in his heart. He wants to see Pakistan totally ruined (may he never achieve his goal). This statement brings his heartfelt wishes into the open. This surely cannot be the desire of any prudent, sensible and compassionate Pakistani citizen. Such a desire can only be nurtured in the heart of a person who does not have any love or affection for his own country and does not regard it as his country. It is up to the people to form their own opinion about such people.

9315

CSO: 4656/12

TAHRIK DISILLUSIONMENT WITH MRD, SOVIET DEMANDS DISCUSSED

Lahore MASHRIQ in Urdu 19 Sep 82 p 14

[Column "Political Commentary" by Abdul Karim Abid: "Left Wing Disappointment With MRD"]

[Text] If the communists had any expectations from MRD [Movement for the Restoration of Democracy] then they were in for a big disappointment. Begum Nusrat Bhutto has made it clear that she is no longer prepared to give any credence to the communists because not only were they good-for-nothing and unworthy but had proved themselves to be dangerous as well. They not only lead astray Benazir but also misled her sons. At present, Begum Bhutto has trust in persons like Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi and Maulana Ehtaramul Haq Thanavi. She has full faith in Farooque Laghari as her adviser in the Punjab. All these people belong to the right-wing and they have the ability to make MRD a power to reckon with in the arena of national politics. Maraj Mohammad Khan has been superficially appended to these right-wingers and finds himself in a ridiculous position.

Tahrik-e Istiqlal, perceiving this shift toward the right in MRD, has become aware of an impending vacuum for left-wing politics in the country. J.A. Rahim was accordingly advised to work out a charter for the party and preparations are under way for a separation from MRD. The final decision, however, rests with Mian Mohammad Ali Kasuri, who is just back from his trip abroad. Tahrik's left-wing in the Punjab does not favor an alliance with either the Muslim League or with Jamiat-e Ulema-i Pakistan, after breaking away from MRD. The left-wing would like Tahrik-e Istiqlal, with its revolutionary charter, to be organized into a full-fledged left-wing organization and to participate in the coming elections as an organization representing the left.

Mr Niaz A. Naik is back from Moscow. The statements he made after his return from Moscow indicate that Russia seeks friendship and improved relations strictly on its own terms. Russia would like Pakistan to recognize Afghanistan's status as a country under Moscow's sphere of influence. In other words, to improve our relations with Russia, we must accept Afghanistan as a Russian satellite and normalize our relations with that country on this basis, failing which there will be no change in the present situation. We have now to consider what line of action we should

take; accept Russian terms for maintaining good relations or reject them. It is not easy to accept Moscow's terms and conditions because we have already promised Iran and the Arab countries that we will stick to our present position. There can be a flexibility in this position, but we cannot repudiate it altogether. Russia insists that we should repudiate our position. As the saying goes: "Mind your own and stop worrying about others"; some people believe that we have got ourselves entangled with the Afghan problem for nothing and that we can win Russian pleasure by sacrificing the Afghan issue. They also think that we must not let such an opportunity slip away. But that part of the bureaucracy that is supposed to take this line of action does not have the courage to come out with it. The bureaucracy has buried this proposal deep in its heart and is waiting for an opportune moment to express it. It is hard to say whether the awaited opportune moment will ever come or it will remain buried forever. Jamiat-e Islami and some other elements are not happy over the government's willingness to attend the Geneva talks knowing that neither Afghan freedom fighters nor Afghan refugees have been invited to the talks.

9315

CSO: 4616/12

TAHRIK-E ISTIQLAL SPLIT ON QUESTION OF COOPERATION WITH MRD

Lahore MASHRIQ in Urdu 19 Sep 82 p 14

[Article by Sayid Mumtaz Ahmed: "Tahrik-e Istiqlal Is Divided Into Two Groups; Which One Will Win?"]

[Text] In Pakistan, though political activities have been banned and the offices of political parties remain sealed, the defunct parties are carrying on their activities in the form of working committees. Drawing room politics has been at its peak for the past 2 years. Leaders of the political parties meet one another during dinner parties and receptions and express their views on the political situation in the country. The focus of attention during these talks these days is centered around the round table conference and relations between the MRD [Movement for the Restoration of Democracy] and Tahrik-e Istiqlal.

The MRD, in one of its meetings held 2 weeks ago at 70 Clifton, announced its decision to give a permanent shape to its structure. Tahrik-e Istiqlal expressed its opposition to the decision taken by the MRD and forbade its members from joining the permanent structure. The acting leader of Tahrik, in a press conference, suspended all its activities with MRD. Tahrik-e Istiqlal appears to be divided on the question of cooperation with the MRD. Mushir Ahmed Pesh Imam, the general secretary of the party, has been against cooperating with MRD right from the start, and after MRD was formed, he was indifferent towards activities involving alliance with the MRD. He also enjoys the support of some of the top-ranking leaders of the party in the Punjab and Baluchistan. But an important faction in Tahrik, despite MRD's decision to form a permanent structure, is against severing ties with it. The same group also opposes the "solo flight" of Air Marshal Asghar Khan, leader of the defunct Tahrik-e Istiqlal, being held under house detention. When Asghar Khan learned about the situation, he advised the acting chief of the party, through his wife, to place the issue before the working committee and to refrain from taking any hasty actions. In the meantime, Begum Asghar Khan contacted Mian Mohammad Ali Kasuri in America, moderate and elder leader in the party, and conveyed her husband's message so that he might return home and the working committee not make any decision that would influence Tahrik's future. There is a possibility that at the meeting scheduled for 22 September the younger group of members headed by

Chaudhri E'tizaz Ahsan and Nafees Ahmed Siddiei and others may gain a majority of votes and that Tahrik may have to accept the MRD decision against its will.

Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani, leader of the defunct Jamiat-e Ulema-i Pakistan, has completed an initial round of discussions with political leaders on the round table conference and preparations are underway to announce a draft for the conference. The MRD has adopted an ambiguous attitude toward the question of the round table conference, demanding that the MRD as an organization be invited, which in other words means that all the parties comprising MRD should be invited to attend the round table conference. Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani, on the other hand, is opposed to a national array of leftist parties and the presence of the Kisan Mazdoor Party in the conference, Maulana is continuing discussions on this matter with Khwaja Khairuddin, Sardar Sher Baz Mazari and Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi. During these discussions, Maulana suggested that only those parties be invited to the round table conference that had parliamentary groups in the former parliament and that had signed the 1973 constitution. One other problem that has been vexing Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani is the alliance of his party with the pro-Pagara Muslim League faction. Because of this alliance, he cannot invite the Muslim League faction opposed to Pir Pagara and headed by Khwaja Khairuddin. The draft for the round table conference is being worked out, but at this stage nothing can be said with certainty about the prospects of its success.

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CSO: 4656/12

NWFP GOVERNOR FAZLE HAQ DISCUSSES LOCAL SITUATION, MARTIAL LAW

Rawalpindi HURMAT in Urdu 9 Sep 82 pp 15-21

[Excerpts] Lt Gen Fazle Haq recently went to Nathigali from Peshawar to participate in various programs aimed at ensuring the welfare of the people of the various areas. HURMAT's editor, Zahid Malik, interviewed the governor in Nathigali. Lt Gen Fazle Haq is a handsome and dignified man. When he talks, a smile plays over his face, revealing an inner contentment and clarity of thought. The efficient and commendable manner in which he has taken care of almost 2.1 million refugees from Afghanistan living in the Frontier Province and has provided food, housing and medical facilities for them is one more proof of his great administrative ability. During this interview, which lasted almost 2 and a half hours, the governor spoke off the record on certain sensitive issues, giving one the impression that he believes in action and dynamism. In the following interview, he emerges as a plain-spoken, frank, upright and courageous individual. These and other such admirable qualities are the proud characteristics of the honorable Pathans of Pakistan.

[Question] Sir, tribal areas are often called Ilaqua-e Ghair or remote areas. Please tell us the meaning of this term.

[Answer] A special tribal system has existed for centuries in this remote area. They have their own traditions that go back thousands of years, and they work in a system of social responsibility. Their tribal administration is in many respects superior to that in other parts of the country. They have no theft, murder or burglary. Of course, family feuds erupt from time to time and unfortunately lead even to exchanges of gunfire. As far as the meaning of the term "remote" is concerned, let us imagine that this is the Durand Line. The governor took a pencil lying on the table and drew a map on a piece of paper. He explained: Let us say this is the Durand Line that divides Pakistan from Afghanistan and determines their boundaries. These other areas are Peshawar, Mardan, Kohat and others that are administered by

the Government of Pakistan in the same way as Karachi or Lahore. The tribal areas between the Durand Line and the administered provinces is known as FATA or Federally Administered Tribal Area, or more commonly, the "remote area." When the British came to India, because of the special geographic characteristics, difficult mountain terrain and the tribes' love of freedom, the British could not determine what areas to bring under their direct administrative control. They finally decided not to establish direct control over what we call the "remote area." However, to protect themselves from this area, the British signed agreements with the chiefs, assuring them that they would remain free to handle their local affairs; that their traditions, tribal laws and regulations would not be affected; and that they would be given every kind of protection. Since that time, this area has remained a "remote area."

[Question] What are the difficulties now being encountered in giving this area a regular status and in bringing it under Pakistani administration?

[Answer] I am personally opposed to bringing this area under the Pakistani administrative system, and the reason is that their local system is better than ours. Their system is suited to the nature and mentality of the people. For example, if a member of tribe A mistreats a member of tribe B, then it becomes the responsibility of all the members of tribe A to hold their member to account and punish him. That is why the incidence of crime is low there.

[Question] To stop the smuggling of narcotics and other things, would it be a good idea for the government to set up police stations there?

[Answer] You may remember that in 1965 the government introduced police stations and the Pakistani system of justice to Swat, Dir and Chitral, etc. But today, after 13 years, the system has not taken root there. Although the tribal areas have no police, that does not mean that we have no authority or control there. We have political agents in these agencies and areas who are appointed by the government and who have an adequate staff and administrative structure. When a problem arises, the political agents get in touch with the local chiefs and convey the government's orders to them and in their own way have these official orders carried out. Administrative affairs here are proceeding quite well; at least I can detect no obvious shortcomings in the system that should cause anxiety. At the same time, everyone acknowledges the improvements and constructive measures we have carried out. The well-known author Olaf Caroe states in his famous book "The Pathan" that Pakistan has changed the economic map of the tribal areas. Over the last 5 years, we have spent 1,103,200,000 rupees on development programs in tribal areas; and in this fiscal year, 3.5 million rupees will be spent in addition on special development programs. We are giving the greatest priority to the communications sector, on which we have already spent 400 million rupees. Attention is also being given to education, health and rural electrification. But have we not gone into too great detail about the problems of the "remote area?"

[Question] You are right. I was about to leave that subject. The other day, some politicians from your area, especially Wali Khan, tried to create a controversy about the founder of Pakistan and raise doubts and suspicions in the minds of the people about the Pakistan movement. What was the motive behind it all?

[Answer] Those individuals whom Quaid-e Azam defeated in the Frontier referendum with the support of the people, condemning them to political death, have never forgiven him to this day. But these individuals are insignificant compared to Quaid-e Azam's greatness. There are still a few individuals left in the frontier areas who perpetrate such actions. They belong to the Congress [Party], but we should not attach too much importance to them. I do not think that they can dim the glory of the Pakistan movement or besmirch the personality of the founder of Pakistan. In every society, there exist individuals who have views different from the rest of the people.

[Question] You say that these individuals never forgave Quaid-e Azam; but the president of Pakistan has stated that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is a patriot. Is there not a difference between your view and the president's?

[Answer] The president of Pakistan met Abdul Ghaffar Khan in 1978. I was with him and it was my first meeting with A.G.K. He was sick then. (The governor referred to Abdul Ghaffar Khan as A.G.K., which sounded like K.G.B.). The president inquired about his health and spoke with him. A.G.K. sounded as if he agreed with the president's words and outlook and intended to adopt a positive approach in the future. When the president returned to Rawalpindi, he called Abdul Ghaffar Khan a patriot because the president is an upright and frank man. Moreover, Abdul Ghaffar Khan has always complained that no Pakistani government had ever gave him an opportunity to serve the country and the people; that is why the president gave him the opportunity to start with a clean slate.

[Question] The reason why A.G.K. and Wali Khan said the things they did about Quaid-e Azam and the Pakistan movement is a separate matter; the question is, when someone attacks martial law, the government immediately takes action and flogs him. But when an individual abuses the founder of Pakistan, the government remains silent. What would you call this attitude?

[Answer] I do not think it would be correct to say that the government has not done anything on these occasions. We took full notice of Wali Khan's statements and informed the people about his true intentions. We showed that in the light of the facts and of logic, the statements about Quaid-e Azam were untrue. I have myself answered Wali Khan's accusations in detail on various occasions.

[Question] Some people have said that you were soft on Wali Khan because you or your wife is related to him. Is there any truth to these rumors?

[Answer] (The Governor, who was apparently not expecting this question, looked startled: he then gave a loud guffaw and said:) No truth at all to the rumor. Neither my wife nor I are in any way related to Wali Khan or his wife. Wali Khan is from Charasadda, his wife from Hoti; we are from Mardan. Wali Khan belongs to the Atman Zai, whereas my wife belongs to Parang. We are in no way related to them. Wali Khan's wife is the leader of the NDP [National Democratic Party]; my wife's family members have always been with the Muslim League. My father-in-law, Haji Mohammad Omar Khan, is connected with the Muslim League. Mardan's noted Muslim League leader, Pir Abdul Satar, is a close relative of mine.

[Question] In your view, how popular is Wali Khan in the Northwest Frontier Province?

[Answer] You can gauge Wali Khan's popularity in the frontier areas by the fact that if elections were held in the Northwest Frontier Province today, Wali Khan and his NDP would win no more than two seats. Wali Khan's influence is in fact limited to certain areas of Charaadda, Mardan and Sawabi. Hence, it would not be correct to call him a popular personality of the Northwest Frontier Province. As far as Sherbaz Mazari is concerned, he is a good man and a personal friend of mine whom I respect. He is a balanced thinker and a clean-cut person.

[Question] Why do Wali Khan and his father visit Kabul so frequently? And were Wali Khan's statements in Pakistan regarding Pakistan's ideology and Quaid-e Azam connected in any way with Kabul?

[Answer] Everyone knows that after Pakistan was established, when it applied for membership in the United Nations, Afghanistan opposed it. It is ironic that from that day to this, nearly every Afghan government has been hostile to Pakistan, whereas nearly every Pakistani government has tried to establish friendly and fraternal relations with Afghanistan. In the past, Afghanistan has always stirred up the so-called Pakhtunistan issue. Nowadays, conditions have changed radically there; Russian forces occupy the country, and Muslim Afghanistan is being changed into communist Afghanistan. Although the attitude of the Afghan governments has been antagonistic toward Pakistan, the people of Afghanistan have always supported Pakistan. Whenever Pakistan was beset with difficulties, the people of Afghanistan have prayed in the mosques for Pakistan's success. In view of these facts, you can understand what the attitude of the Kabul government would be toward Pakistan and what the attitude is of the individual who constantly travels to Kabul. In spite of all this, the Government of Pakistan wants to solve the problem as agreeably as possible. As for whether Wali Khan made the statements you referred to on Kabul's orders, I cannot really say without positive proof.

[Question] Now that we are discussing Afghanistan, would you like to tell us something about the Afghan refugees?

[Answer] First of all, I would like to make it clear that the Afghan refugees are not a burden on us; nor do I agree with those politicians who say that the Afghan refugees are a burden that our economy cannot bear. The Muslims of Afghanistan are linked to us by many ties. Our country was created in the name of Islam and it is called the Fortress of Islam. For the refugees, this was the nearest sanctuary. Because of the geographic location of the Durand Line, the Afghan refugees were able to cross over in large numbers, and our government and people, inspired by sympathy and feelings of Islamic brotherhood, opened their doors to them. Of course, the influx of refugees in such large numbers has strained local facilities to a certain extent, especially in regard to medical treatment, drinking water and fuel. But on the whole, because of our timely planning, the situation did not become serious.

[Question] Why would 2.7 million Afghans abandon their homes?

[Answer] As soon as the Afghans felt communism's grip tightening on Afghanistan, they decided to say goodbye to their homes temporarily. During the terms of office of Hafizullah Amin and Babrak Karmal, the number of refugees increased greatly; thousands crossed over every month. Like other Muslims, these refugees know that communist governments deny God and the Prophet. Clearly, Muslims cannot live in such a society.

[Question] How do the local residents and the refugees get along with each other?

[Answer] Thanks be to God that relations between the local residents and the refugees are pleasant. Many experts from international agencies have expressed surprise that they get along so well together. The fact is that those who are ignorant of the immortal message of Islam and do not know the history of the hospitality of the people of Medina toward the refugees from Mecca cannot understand such secrets. There are more refugees in Pakistan than in any other country of the world. In the Northwest Frontier Province alone there are nearly 2.1 million refugees. But the presence of such large numbers of refugees there has not changed the local way of life.

[Question] Rumors are heard of fights between the local residents and Afghan refugees in some areas. Is there any truth to these rumors?

[Answer] There have been some incidents, and some ordinary quarrels have broken out. But are not such fights commonplace, and do fights not erupt even between brothers? But considering the numbers of refugees and the period of time they have been living here, such fights are very few. Self-seeking individuals exaggerate these fights in order to spread fear and anxiety among the people. They resent the presence of the refugees as a sign of weakness here. It is said that the refugees are buying property. We have investigated these accusations many times but have not found a single such instance. Under Pakistani law, no foreigner can buy property

in Pakistan. In short, very few problems have arisen; but some of our politicians exaggerate them in order to create differences and misunderstandings between the refugees and the local residents.

[Question] The fights that break out between the refugees and the local residents may be ordinary in nature, but why do these quarrels arise? What is the cause?

[Answer] As far as I know, the total number of such fights from 1978 to 1982 was 40. In general, fights erupt over the use of each others' paturage or water. Sometimes the cause of the fight is unveiled, women or firewood cutting. One or two quarrels were of a somewhat serious nature.

[Question] Would it be correct to say that the number of these ordinary fights is increasing?

[Answer] No, it would not be correct to say so.

[Question] Governor, some responsible circles have said that there are at least 5,000 trained Russian guerrillas and subversives among the refugees who could wreak havoc at any time on Russia's orders. What is your information regarding this?

[Answer] It is possible that some of these refugees are subversives. It would be wrong if we said or even thought that there are no members of [Afghanistan's] Parcham or Khalq [Parties] among the refugees. Obviously, there are bound to be a few subversives among these 2.7 million refugees. The fact is that we have received no specific information so far in this regard. Information of one or two such instances that we received was brought to the attention of the leaders of the concerned organizations. As for the reports that proved to be correct after investigation, the pertinent leaders punished the culprits and got rid of them. As for the reports that turned out to be false, the leaders assured us that there was no cause for alarm. Pakistanis have no cause for alarm. We have not forgotten our duty and our responsibility. We know what we should do. Just to put your mind at rest, I can say this much:

A. Our own security staff is always alert and knows the individuals in the various camps.

B. The camps have been organized in such a way that the inhabitants of the same village or tribe are settled in the same location. They know each other well, even each others' fathers and grandfathers, so that a stranger entering these camps is immediately caught.

C. The relatives and friends of these refugees are still in Afghanistan; and innumerable inhabitants of Afghanistan sympathize with the refugees, so that the moment an Afghan of suspicious character crosses the border,

the people there notify the refugees. Thus, you can rest assured that the situation is under our control.

[Question] What do you think is the solution to the Afghanistan problem?

[Answer] I think that President Zia's position on the issue is quite clear, and his view is supported by world public opinion. All justice-loving countries of the world have supported Pakistan's position, which is the same as that of the Islamic conference. The withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan is essential; the Afghan refugees should also be allowed to return to their homes honorably, and the nonaligned and Islamic identity of Afghanistan should be restored. I think that it would be in Russia's interests if a quick solution were found for the Afghanistan problem. Russia must have realized by now that Afghan public opinion has not accepted them and will never do so. I know the Afghan temperament; they have a strong sense of honor and will sacrifice even their lives for Islam.

[Question] When you referred to the existence of subversives among the Afghan refugees, I was reminded of another group of subversives, namely, the Al-Zulfiqar group. How are you dealing with these Pakistani subversives?

[Answer] We keep a close watch on these subversives. I would not really call them Pakistanis, although they are nationals of Pakistan. Individuals who want to harm Pakistan are not Pakistani; they are not one of us. You know what long borders we share with Afghanistan; because of this, these men find some way or other to cross over secretly into Pakistan. But they are caught. You will be glad to know that the patriotic tribesmen of Pakistan are even more diligent in this respect than we are. Their eyes are as keen as an eagle's and as soon as a suspicious-looking individual enters Pakistan, they pounce on him and make mincemeat of him. The tribesmen have a keen sense of honor and do not tolerate conspiracy and subversion. But once in a while a subversive escapes their vigilance and enters a city. But there he comes under our surveillance. Our intelligence department's three-tier set-up keeps Al-Zulfiqar under surveillance; they cannot escape us.

[Question] Is there any special area in the Frontier Province that could be called the stronghold of subversives or individuals involved in activities against the country?

[Answer] There is no such area here, but there is a village called Parang near Tangi Tahsil, Charaadda, which has become a center for activities against the country. For many years, communist literature was distributed from this place. Some individuals used to distribute literature against Islam, and some local residents gave shelter to these subversives and mischief-makers. We used to take measures to keep these activities under control, but when they exceeded the limit, we got rid of them. In the same way, when Al-Zulfiqar became active in the Mehmand agency, we took care of them too.

[Question] The impression about Al-Zulfiqar is that the government talks a great deal about Al-Zulfiqar but offers little proof of its activities to the people. In Punjab, too, one hears occasionally of a certain number of subversives having been caught in a certain area, but no one knows who these individuals are. In the Northwest Frontier Province, these individuals have not been produced in public. What is the reason for this?

[Answer] Reports have already been published in the newspapers saying that individuals using the Holy Koran for subversive aims have been sentenced to 40 years imprisonment each. Similarly, preparations are being made to bring the other subversives to trial.

[Question] Could you tell us how many subversives are to be brought to trial and when these trials will start?

[Answer] In fact, our agencies keep constant watch on their movements. After the passage of time or after they fall into our hands, some of them turn from black to white or gray. We release those who turn from black to white, but we re-arrest those about whom we have any doubts. At present, we have 45 subversives against whom we have completed our cases. They will be brought to trial in special military courts.

[Question] In the past, the results of military court trials were not made public.

[Answer] Our laws regarding testimony by witnesses are such that it takes a long time to decide cases. If the testimony of witnesses against a criminal is weak, he is released, and if the testimony is strong, even an innocent person can be convicted. I personally know of individuals who were guilty but because of lack of testimony by witnesses were set free, and we could do nothing about it.

[Question] It is a regrettable situation indeed when an influential official in the martial law administration such as yourself confesses that he is powerless. Why are such laws about testimony that hinder justice not revised?

[Answer] Our martial law is not a severe one. Even though martial law is imposed on the country, the country is being governed under the general laws. At the same time, the reform of these laws is under consideration. The situation will change completely once Islamic laws and regulations are enforced in full. Of course, some failures are to be expected during this transitional phase.

[Question] Nowadays a campaign is being conducted against prostitution and immodesty. Are there any such problems in the Northwest Frontier Province?

[Answer] We have no such problems; the Pathans have their own customs and they do not tolerate unveiled women, and so forth.

ELECTIONS ON PARTY BASIS SEEN ESSENTIAL FOR COUNTRY'S SOLIDARITY

Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 25 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Good News About Elections--But When and How?"]

[Text] During an interview with a foreign news agency, the country's president, Gen Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq, has once again given the nation the glad tidings that elections are inevitable and it will not be long before general elections are held. This is the 6th year of martial law in our beloved country. More than once, the nation has been given the glad news of elections, but they have never materialized. Therefore, whenever fresh news is given, the nation receives that good news also with coolness, as if they no longer believe in such things. There is no doubt that it is inappropriate to keep the country under the martial law administration any longer. The current government is nonelective, and President Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq has admitted more than once that he does not represent the people, though in the modern era, only that government is durable and held worthy of trust and respect in the eyes of the world that is formed as a result of being elected by the people. No government, no matter how good it is and claims to be working for the welfare and betterment of the people, substitute for a government established democratically. This is especially true in Pakistan, whose people acquired this country through sacrifices for democracy.

The good news that elections will be held as soon as possible is appropriate in its place, but presently nothing can be seen in the country to assure us that the elections are really not very far off. As usual, restrictions are imposed on the political parties. The political process is totally blocked. The question of whether the elections will be held on a party or nonparty basis remains to be resolved. Besides, another problem still unresolved is what system of government will be established in the country. At first, the Advisory Council was expected to forward to the administration a blueprint on the proposed governmental system. The Advisory Council has had four sessions, but none of its recommendations or proposals have come to public view. What remains is the preparation of the electoral register, which is a technical process that continues. Before setting any program or timetable for the elections, it is essential first to grant an opportunity to the political parties to hold their own party elections. Then, keeping the

country's situation in view, they should present their program in the form of a platform to the public. But apparently no such prospect is in sight. As Akhbar says, "The rattling of the plates can be heard, but no food is served."

Now the question as to whether the elections should be held on a party or nonparty basis should not be raised, since all the noteworthy political circles and leaders, despite their differences, have unanimously stressed that the elections should be held on a party basis and have termed elections on a nonparty basis as contrary to the basic interests of the people and the country. The need of the hour is that the elections should be held on a party basis. Only in this way can the path of the two or three strong political parties that would finally remain in the field be facilitated.

This is also the basic need for the country's solidarity. In his interview, the president also expressed his view that, "Where vast ignorance is prevalent and strong traditions of democracy are nonexistent, a cautious attitude toward democracy should be adopted." But prior to this, the president himself has acknowledged the political sophistication of the Pakistani people. Despite being illiterate and backward, the Pakistani people have a political consciousness comparable to that of people in advanced countries and is in no way inferior. Politics is a part of their lives. Therefore, just as we have requested before in these columns, the real problem is not to eradicate politics from the country but to form an Islamic democratic political system and have it acted on and to commence and continue the political process. Without democratic institutions and the political process, the elections and the expectation of their positive results will remain a fantasy. May we remind the politicians, too, that they hold equal responsibility. They should also think and plan to establish and organize their parties on strong foundations and, ending their differences, create an atmosphere in which there is no need for objections to or apologies for political demands and the elections.

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ISRAEL, WITH INDIAN HELP, PURSUES ANTI-PAKISTAN DESIGNS

Peshawar MASHRIQ in Urdu 22 Sep 82 p 6

[Article by Kaleem Akhtar: "Israeli Conspiracy To Pressure Pakistan"]

[Text] The Indian newspaper KAUMI AWAAZ has claimed that an 11-member Israeli delegation recently toured the Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir territory. This delegation met with state government officials and, according to the newspaper, this was a simple fact-finding visit.

Experienced observers, however, consider this visit very important. It is obvious that the activities of these anti-Islamic Jews have reached the border of Pakistan and they have obtained full cooperation from India. The observers believe that India is cooperating with Israel in these anti-Islamic activities as both these countries have an eye on Pakistani atomic installations. Israel has threatened earlier that it will destroy atomic installations of any Muslim country and has already bombed the Iraqi atomic reactor. Israel is very jealous of Pakistan's progress in atomic technology. Our reliable sources indicate that Israel harbors an extremely critical attitude toward Pakistan and would leave no stone unturned to harm this stronghold of Islam. Israel is active on the international level in harming Pakistan.

The truth is that at the present time Israel considers Pakistan its worst enemy, since Pakistan has neither recognized the Israeli Government nor has it changed its position on the Palestine question. Additionally, Pakistan has supported the Palestine cause in international meetings against Israel with unparalleled zeal. Thus, Pakistan has become a thorn in Israel's side, forcing the Israeli leadership into attacking Pakistan whenever they get a chance. India, on the other hand, is very friendly with Israel. Indian support for Palestine's independence is an example of its two-sided diplomacy. It is a well-known fact that when it comes to dealing with an Islamic country, both Hindus and Jews follow the same path. Mr Shabaab Mufti, the famous thinker, noted that Ben-Gurion, former Israeli prime minister, said in Paris that only two countries, Turkey and Pakistan, were capable of standing up to Israel militarily. In other words, Israel is worried about Pakistan and considers it a challenge to Israel's existence. How can Israel ignore Pakistan, especially when Pakistan helped Palestinian refugees

during the recent Beirut crisis? Even Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, admitted that Pakistan helped them at the governmental level.

As for India-occupied Kashmir, Israelis have had their eyes on this region for a long time, after the leader of the Ahmedia group, Mirza Gulam Ahmed, announced that Jesus was buried in the Khanyar area of Srinagar in a grave where an ancient Kashmiri is actually buried. It should be noted here that the alleged grave of Jesus was pointed out to be Moses' grave by the renowned French historian Berryer, who visited Kashmir during the reign of emperor Aurangzeb. Berryer wrote that according to legend, Moses visited Kashmir. Anyhow, according to the Kashmiri historian Munshi Muhiuddin Fauq, a Kashmiri old man, Yoz Asif, is buried in this grave.

If one believes Jamiat Ahmedia, Jesus did not rise to heaven but instead moved to Kashmir after he was nailed to the cross and spent his last days here. Both factions of Jamiat Ahmedia have written several books on this issue; some of the more famous are "Jesus in India" and "Jesus in the Heavenly Land" by Khawaja Nazir Ahmad. Other scholars came up with books criticizing this thesis. Hazrat Sayed Anwar Shah Kashmiri Devbandi's book is a highly regarded work on this issue. Since then, several scholars, Iqbal among them, have rejected this thesis. Here it should be mentioned that before Pakistan was established, a mission of Jamiat Ahmedia was active in Palestine and it still exists in Tel Aviv, having survived Palestine itself.

The Jewish lobby has been playing with this issue recently. Several English and French historians have written that Kashmiris are related to Jews, since their facial features resemble those of the Jews. This is an erroneous deduction and no person in his right mind would accept it. But anti-Islamic writers are still pursuing the idea that Kashmiris are related to Israelis. Recently, an English writer came out with a book, "Jesus in Paradise," published in London. It appears that this book was written for Jamiat Ahmedia. The text is different but the message is the same. It tells us that Jesus is buried in Kashmir. This book includes a photograph of a Kashmiri whose family is Jewish. This writer has seen this picture--a photograph of a common Kashmiri in the Gulmarg area. The "learned" author of the book included the photograph as proof of a Jewish relationship with Kashmir. When this writer was reviewing this book, the late Sayed Nazir Niazi, who was an authority on Kashmir, was living. Sayed Niazi commented that the author of this book had written it on behalf of someone and that it was a part of a larger conspiracy. Incidentally, Begun Bilqees Taseer also read this book. She has spent most of her life in Kashmir and visits Kashmir regularly. Recently, she visited Gulmarg and traced the person whose picture was included in the book "Jesus in Paradise."

This Kashmiri told her that an Englishman visited him a few years ago and took his picture. He claims to be a Muslim and his ancestors also have followed the Muslim faith for centuries and that there is no Jewish

household in Gulmarg area. This proves that Israel is just trying to assert its right over Kashmir. In this way, Israel can establish some kind of base in Kashmir to harm Pakistan. Gulmarg, the alleged home of some Jews, is an important place from the military point of view, for right behind the mountains of Gulmarg lies Azad Kashmir.

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CSO: 4656/11

MUSLIM LEAGUE GROUP'S INTERNAL QUARRELING CONDEMNED

Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 25 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Strange Manner of Paying Homage"]

[Text] It is reported that fighting was about to break out in Islamabad on the occasion of the birthday of Muslim League (Qayyum group) leader Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan. It is said that some speakers wanted to make political speeches, but they were stopped because on the occasion of the anniversary, only homage should be paid to the deceased. Other speakers, however, objected to this and so the situation worsened.

The Muslim League (Qayyum group) is that very branch that broke off and became separated from the All Pakistan Muslim League. The All India Muslim League was an exemplary model of organization, discipline and unity under the leadership of Quaid-e Azam. After the foundation of Pakistan, all those groups that sprang from the League claimed that they were following in the footsteps of their leader. But there is hardly a group that is not a victim of dissension. First, it does not befit those who claim to be following in the footsteps of their great leader to divide into separate groups. Even if they had separated into small groups, to quarrel with each other during the commemoration of their group's deceased leader is a strange way to pay homage.

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CSO: 4656/23

ISLAMI JAMIAT-E TULABA ADVISED TO REVIEW POLICIES

Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 19 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Ibn-us-Sultan: "Jamiat's Politics; Its Current Policies Need Revision"]

[Text] Addressing the large conference of the Islami Jamiat-e Tulaba, its newly elected chief, Mr Mairajuddin, gave a timely warning to his fellow students that the Jamiat should not feel arrogant about its majority in the educational institutions. A majority in number cannot lead movements to success. At the same time, however, he also said that Jamiat is a religious movement; politics should never dominate it. The former chief of Jamiat rightfully said that certain scholars of the subcontinent considered politics as something undesirable. But in overcoming the quality of religion and politics, Allama Iqbal and Sayed Maududi told us that the Islamic faith offers better teachings in every aspect of life. These thinkers of Islam, Allama Iqbal and Sayed Maududi, gave the nation the concept that politics and religion were as inseparable as nail and finger; they are not two separate things. Iqbal described the attainment of freedom at the expense of religion as a losing proposition. Quaid-e-Azam himself had the same concept. Numerous speeches of his, therefore, reflect this viewpoint.

It was Allama Iqbal who, in a letter to Maulana Maududi, advised him to leave the seclusion of Deccan and move to Punjab where, in the field of religion, especially Islam, he could guide the Muslims of India and the younger generation. The late Maulana accepted this invitation with pleasure. To fulfill the principles laid down by Allama, not only did he initiate a campaign through his pen, but he properly organized an active and efficient party. Jamiat, too, is a branch of this tree. It claims to have started with a small organization of only 125 students. Today there are hundreds of thousands of students gathered under the banner of Jamiat. Undoubtedly it is a successful party, but as its newly elected chief has warned, Jamiat should not be proud and become intoxicated with success, since this success can prove temporary. Certainly, a large majority cannot insure the success of a movement. The Muslim League's example is pertinent. This organization has had the undying honor of establishing Pakistan, our beloved country, under the leadership of Quaid-e Azam. Up to 10 or 11 years ago, Pakistan

was the greatest Islamic state in the world. Nevertheless, the Muslim League could not maintain this success for a longer period, and soon after the demise of its leader, this party's unity was shattered. Jamiat's parent political party faced a somewhat similar situation.

During Sayed Maududi's lifetime and after his demise also, Jamiat-e Islami never achieved enough success in the general elections to control the reins of the country. In the present era of Islamic democracy, authority and power can only be controlled through elections. In light of recent experience, it is clear that a party cannot be true to its ideology by participating in a military government. Would it not be better, therefore, if both the party and its branch (Jamiat) reviewed their present policies and considered either joining the other Islamic parties or convincing them to unite with them?

The success Jamiat has so far accomplished in this field is not reflected in the broader political prospective. In the past, too, the party did not gain much success in the field of politics. It is now time to analyze why Jamiat, under certain circumstances, attains success in the educational institutions but cannot give that success far-reaching effect. Jamiat should also review its normal role. It is not unusual or wrong for a young blood to be "aggressive." But due to the suffix "Islami," people expect them to adhere to the Islamic way of life and attain the required standard of Islam. They should not do anything against Islam for the sake of temporary success. They should be an example of Islamic morality and honesty among the youth, since their goal and ideal is Islam.

9779

CSO: 4656/20

LAW AND ORDER SITUATION IN SIND IMPROVED BUT STILL UNSATISFACTORY

Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 22 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] Lahore, 21 October--From our Special Correspondent--The mayor of Hyderabad city, Maulana Vasi Mazhar Nadvi, said that the law and order situation within Sind has improved but could not be termed satisfactory. To improve it fully, it was essential to totally remove restrictions on the licensing of weapons. He was talking here today to a representative of NAWA-I-WAQT. He said that due to the recent actions taken under martial law against the supporters of hoodlum elements, conditions had returned somewhat to normal. He said that the basic cause of the recent wave of lawlessness was the big landlords and bosses who did nothing except indulge in luxury. In the past, those bosses and landlords were granted loans as political bribery; now these have been stopped and, to meet their unlimited expenses, those people have started to support the thieves and crooks. He said during the early phases of martial law, some harsh measures were used to recover the past loans from those people, but soon the government stepped down from its tough position. He said that to solve the problem of law and order in Sind on a permanent basis, it was essential to take daring actions, without excuses, against the elements that support criminals, and along with that, the restriction on licenses for weapons used for self-defense should be removed, since somehow or other the licenses were granted only to those people who made the wrong use of them. He said that during that wave of lawlessness, even the cities were involved. In Hyderabad city, too, there were several incidents of looting and attacking in the early hours of the night. It was also true that the police were among the supporters of the hoodlums and criminal elements. But after the recent transfers, etc., the situation did improve.

9779

CSO: 4656/20

PROMULGATION OF ORDINANCES TERMED INEFFECTIVE

Karachi JANG in Urdu 3 Oct 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Is the Mere Promulgation of Martial Law Ordinances Adequate?"]

[Text] A few days ago, President Zia promulgated ordinance number 53 of the martial law, according to which the death penalty is proposed for all crimes aimed at harming government property such as trains, planes, ships and installations. All those who commit highway robbery and spread fear and anxiety among the people could also be sentenced to death under this ordinance. The ordinance prescribes punishment for all activities against the country that obstruct law and order and endanger human life and property. The infringement of any article of the ordinance can be punishable by death or other severe punishment. As stated in the martial law order No 5, the ordinance would go into effect on 5 July 1977.

More than 5 years have passed since the present martial law government was established. After the lapse of this period of time, it was expected that measures would be taken to put an end to martial law and to establish a civilian government. But in view of such serious incidents as the assassination of Zuhur-ul Hassan Bhopali, burglaries and an increasing incidence of crime, the government has considered it necessary to promulgate a new martial law ordinance. The government bears the heavy responsibilities of protecting government and private property; the lives and honor of the people and the preservation of law and order; and in order to fulfill these responsibilities, the government has the power to pass needed laws and regulations and to enforce them. No one can deny this; but the question is, does the mere promulgation of ordinances stop subversive activities and crime? If the passing of ordinances alone is sufficient, then Pakistan has never lacked laws and regulations. The Pakistan penal code with its numerous sections has always been in force and it specifies both light and heavy punishment for all the enumerated crimes. Moreover, during the terms of office of the past governments in the last 35 years, all the ordinances of the martial law have remained in force. The present martial law promulgated 52 ordinances before the present one; in addition, the law of limitations has been in effect in the country. The enforcement of these three kinds of laws for the past years should have reduced crime, but that has not happened. Crime has continued to increase, and so has moral depravity. The hope of establishing an Islamic society in Pakistan that would be largely free of crime and injustice has never been fulfilled.

Our bitter experience leads us to the conclusion that subversive and cruel acts cannot be stopped by promulgating laws and ordinances. We think that what is really needed is efficiency in the organizations responsible for enforcing the law. If the police and other departments were capable of enforcing the laws effectively, crime could be controlled in the country under the general laws currently in effect. But when the departments in charge of enforcing law and order, their officials and their employees are themselves involved in illegal activities, when they can be influenced and intimidated, when their greatest weakness is taking bribes and bowing to influence, when they do not consider it wrong to cooperate with and protect criminals, then the promulgation of even the severest ordinances will be useless. The government should first pay attention to rendering effective the police and other departments in charge of maintaining law and order and take measures to increase honesty and efficiency in these departments. If law enforcement agencies carry out their duties, it will be possible to control crime, even in a corrupt society, using the normal laws of the land. It has been our country's misfortune that the army has been in control for a long time. In addition to guarding the borders, they are responsible for maintaining law and order in the country but in spite of this, no one's life, property or honor are safe here. Instead of resorting to new martial law ordinances, the government should pay attention to measures that are basic to the reform of the situation and can improve it.

In our view, there are three effective measures that can be taken. One concerns the purge, reform and improvement of law enforcement agencies. The second concerns the full implementation of the Islamic system and the laws. Unfortunately, because of the above-mentioned shortcomings in the country, the establishment of the Islamic system of laws is lagging; the change was to have been gradual but it has now encountered extraordinary delay and those bureaucrats who are opposed to such a system are taking advantage of the opportunity. An Islamic system of education is talked about, but the correct atmosphere for Islamic education and training that would produce individuals with an Islamic mentality and character has not been created. It is necessary for this reason to hasten the establishment of an Islamic system. The present state of partial implementation should be ended. If the society is to be reformed and capable individuals trained to join the social order, it is necessary to make Islamic training an important part of the educational system. The structure of an Islamic system is founded on its morality; without this foundation, there can be no Islamic society nor will there be people of Islamic mentality and character to work for it. In our country, there is talk of reforming the society, but at the same time, corruption of morals is allowed to continue. Such a course of action will not only fail to lead us towards an Islamic society, but it will not even make us a civilized society. The third basic measure is to create among the people a sense of participation in the affairs of government, and to this end, the transfer of power should be speeded up, and the people's ability and strength used to the fullest extent in the establishment of an Islamic system and Islamic society. If these measures are taken, we think that it will be possible to control crime with the help of normal laws and even be possible to create an Islamic society.

9863

CSO: 4656/18

NEGLECT OF QUAIDE AZAM'S IDEALS BY LEADERSHIP

Karachi JANG in Urdu 3 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Irshad Ahmad Haqqani: "Deviation From Inherited Philosophy"]

[Excerpts] There is hardly a school of thought in Pakistan, with the possible exception of one or two, that does not venerate Quaide Azam. All Pakistan governments, whether military or civilian, elected or not elected, have paid homage to Quaide Azam; and have not only exhorted the people to follow his example, but have also claimed that they themselves were following his teachings and working to complete his mission. Naturally, the truth of these claims can be tested only in the light of Quaide Azam's ideals and thoughts. Doubts have arisen surrounding his views and political philosophy, but there are aspects of his teachings that are unanimously accepted, and anyone putting forward any claims will have to be judged with reference to these teachings alone. Whatever Quaide Azam was, he was first and last a statesman and politician. He was directly in touch with the people; he appealed to them and they were the source of his strength. After becoming the governor general, and in spite of the problems facing him and the weakness of old age, Quaide Azam addressed public gatherings in Lahore, Dacca and other places, and maintained his contact with the people. His other characteristic was his connection with the law and the constitution. In the same way that Quaide Azam and politics go together, it is impossible to think of him without thinking at the same time of the law and the constitution. His third characteristic was an intolerance of disorder and corruption of any kind. No one can imagine that Quaide Azam would have countenanced corruption in any country or administration with which he had the slightest connection, or that he would have accepted inefficiency in the administration. In his every decision, Quaide Azam would have given paramount importance to the collective interests of the people of Pakistan, and would never have become the patron and protector of privileged classes.

While we pay homage to Quaide Azam on the 34th anniversary of his death, in this Pakistan of the "statesman" Quaide Azam whose life was devoted to the law and the constitution, we should examine what our national behavior is in the spheres of political law and the constitution, and see whether the various classes in our nation are demonstrating a sincere attachment to the ideals inherited from Quaide Azam. Those political circles who claim to be his devoted followers should examine their consciences and reflect

how they have proved the love they profess for him; and those rulers who claim to be carrying Quaide Azam's mission to its completion should reflect upon the manner of his administration and his principles of government, and ask whether their own administration and principles of government are in accord with his. The fact is that Pakistan's history is full of ups and downs and we have not succeeded in creating any democratic traditions and institutions that we can be proud of; and one reason for this is that we never learned from our statesman and constitutionalist Quaide Azam. If the politicians and rulers of Pakistan had demonstrated in their actions a reflection of Quaide Azam's love of principle and his policy of "government by the people for the people"; and if the rulers and politicians of Pakistan had cultivated the qualities of honesty and uprightness and adhered to the constitution, Pakistan would not be lost in the political wilderness today. The salvation of the country is possible if the qualities of statesmanship, observance of the law and the constitution, service to the people, honesty and righteousness that Quaide Azam embodied to the utmost degree, are cultivated by our political leaders and rulers. Failing this, we might suffer further misfortunes. Establishing a state and a government was a great achievement, but preserving and administering a country is also a great challenge. We have to accept that as a nation, we have not succeeded in this latter task. If we do not remedy our shortcomings, we will not be able to escape the penalty.

9863

CSO: 4656/18

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S REFUSAL EXPLAINED--Multan, 15 November (JASARAT Correspondent)--Maulvi Urfan Ahmad Ansari, senior vice chairman of the defunct Pakistan Muslim League (Pagara Group), said here today that the Muslim League refused to participate in the proposed and later postponed round-table conference of Maulana Noorani because in its view certain elements wanted to push the country toward a civil war through that move. For that reason the League also refused to sign the conference resolution. He said it was their firm belief that the country was faced with extremely dangerous circumstances and to launch any mass movement at the present time would lead us to disaster. Giving a special interview to JASARAT, Maulana Ansari said that certain elements were constantly conspiring to destroy the country and wanted to use various individuals for their objectives. He claimed that the agitation by the lawyers was also a part of the same conspiracy. [Excerpt] [Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 16 Nov 82 p 10]

OMBUDSMAN SOUGHT--Since the Federal Council has given its approval for the appointment of an ombudsman, the administration is actively seeking the individual who can be appointed to that post. A while back Mian Riazuddin, a former C.S.P. [Civil Service of Pakistan] officer was mentioned as a candidate, but now another name has been added to the speculation, that of Mr. Qayum, also a retired C.S.P. officer. Reliable sources have said that Mr. Qayum is most likely to get the job. [Text] [Rawalpindi HURMAT in Urdu 18 Nov 82 p 4]

CSO: 4656/40

PHILIPPINES

CPP KILLING OWN MEMBERS, DOCUMENTS SHOW

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 14 Nov 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by Mel Parale]

[Text] Some members of the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm--the New People's Army--have been killed on orders of their superiors on suspicion of working for the government, documents seized by the military in recent raids revealed yesterday.

They were killed before horrified comrades "to serve as example for those entertaining ideas of turning traitors to the movement," the documents showed.

The purge in the dissidents' ranks was apparently touched off by the reverses suffered recently by the dissidents, capped by the capture of ranking leaders of the movement and the killing of others in encounters with government troopers, military analysts said.

Latest count showed that there were about 40 ranking dissident leaders who have either been captured or slain.

Foremost among those killed were Edgar Jopson, chairman of the Mindanao CPP central committee, and Fr Zacarias Agatep, a 45-year-old rebel priest with a P130,000 price on his head who was slain in an encounter with government troops late last month. Agatep used to lead a band of rebels operating in Northern Luzon. Jopson had a P125,000 price on his head when killed in a raid on a dissident lair in Davao City.

Among the dissident leaders who have fallen into government hands are Isagani R. Serrano, secretary of the CPP national commission on organization, and Noel Etabag, a ranking member of the CPP central committee. Each of them had a P150,000 price on his head when captured.

Reports reaching the military indicated that the CPP hierarchy felt the reverses they have suffered were the "work of infiltrators."

Documents revealed that the dissident hierarchy ordered a "loyalty check" in all members after Church authorities declared that some religious leaders may be out to "Christianize Marxism."

Being closely watched are new members and religious leaders who have volunteered to work for the dissident movement, military sources said.

The orders were apparently coming from top CPP leaders still in the government's order of battle, notably Rodolfo C. Salas, who has a P250,000 price on his head, the highest reward offered so far; and Juanito Macaspac Rivera, with a P200,000 price for his capture.

Salas is listed as the highest ranking CPP leader as chairman of the CPP central committee and head of the military commission. Rivera, on the other hand, is ranked No 2 as vice chairman of the military commission.

Rebel leaders in charge of recruitment have been commanded to be strict in screening recruits, informants said.

Security for rebel top men, particularly those still in the government's order of battle have been doubled, the same sources said.

The NPA strength is invariably estimated at between 2,000 to 7,000 armed regulars.

CSO: 4200/125

PHILIPPINES

CPP WARNS ON INFILTRATORS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 14 Nov 82 p 40

[Text] The hierarchy of the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army, have ordered their men in the field, especially in the urban areas, to adopt tight security measures and be extra careful in their operations.

Military intelligence authorities made this disclosure yesterday saying they were in possession of documents captured in one of the CPP/NPA's urban "underground houses" (UGH) raided by operatives which gave details of the hierarchy's instructions.

The instructions, according to the sources, also included a directive ordering the CPP/NPA fieldmen to "police" their own ranks and be extra-careful in dealing with "newcomers" pretending to be championing their cause but "in fact are government infiltrators."

One such document captured very recently, the source said, even cautioned the CPP/NPA fieldmen against being lax in admitting to their fold members of the clergy including "nuns and priests."

As the intelligence analyst figured it out, the source said, the CPP/NPA hierarchy took note of a published report which quoted Bishop Cirilo Almario, Jr., co-chairman (church panel) of the Church-Military Liaison Committee as explaining why the strange flirtation with Marxism and why are some clerics turning left..."the idea is to Christianize Marxism."

Apparently the analyst said, the CPP/NPA took this as a cue that the members of the clergy in their fold are "infiltrators" or "infiltrating their ranks," the source said.

It was clear in the captured documents, according to the source, that the extra precaution ordered adopted by the subversives came in the wake of the series of setbacks the CPP/NPA suffered.

Such setbacks, it was said, included the recent killing of Fr Zacarias Agatep by a PC patrol in Ilocos Sur; raid of the Catholic Action Center in Samar which led to the capture of Antonio Asistio and later the arrest of Fr Edgardo Kangleon; the arrests of lady doctor, two university professors and some student leaders in Nueva Vizcaya.

CSO: 4200/127

PHILIPPINES

CHURCH GROUP DISPUTES MILITARY CHARGES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Nov 82 p 40

[Text] A Church-based group involved in affairs concerning detainees disputed reported military allegations that the Association of Major Religious Superiors in the Philippines had been "infiltrated by subversives."

The Task Force Detainees of the Philippines, an agency under the AMRSP, denied in a press statement that the association is composed of "religious radicals openly advocating subversive causes."

"We do not openly or secretly advocate 'subversive causes'--unless it is subversive to obey Pope Paul II's injunction to us Filipino religious to be attentive to the needs of men and women in our time...to the problems they face...the injustices which they suffer...to take up the cause of the poor and to become the voice of who are not listened to when they speak up, not to demand charity, but to ask for justice," the TFDP said.

The group said that it has expanded its concerns from attending to the needs of detainees and their families to exposing other violations of human rights like arbitrary arrests, torture, involuntary disappearances, executions, mauling and massacre.

It claimed that the accusations are part of a calculated campaign to discredit Church groups who expose abuses and atrocities and seek justice for their victims and confound the Church by raising the spectre of communism and divide it by immobilizing its programs for justice and peace.

CSO: 4200/127

REASONS WHY PRIESTS BECOME REBELS EXAMINED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Nov 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Corazon Fiel]

[Text] The cross or the gun?

Fr Zacarias Agatep, 45, chose to live by the rule of the gun. Late last month he died in a rain of bullets when he shot it out with military soldiers.

In the "Third Eye," the controversial BBC documentary on the Philippines, Fr Conrado Balweg, 38, with a bandolier of bullets strapped across his chest and a rifle cradled in his arms was shown drilling with NPA guerillas in the remote fastnesses of the Kalinga, Apayao mountains.

Balweg, a Tinggian native with a P200,000 price on his head, discarded his cassock in 1979 and fled to the hills to join the New People's Army.

Just ten years ago the image of the rebel priest was unheard of; in fact, even laughed off. Filipino priests and nuns, then comfortable in their chosen roles as spiritual sentinels of the people--and staunchly anti-communist--would not even dream of holding a gun in their hands in the pursuit of their ministries.

Ten years ago Conrado Balweg was just a newly-ordained priest. The first priest to die as an outlaw in the seething jungles of Latin America, Fr Camilo Torres was but light-years away, a faint gleam in the eye.

But today the rebel priest is very much a fact; a growing source of concern for both Church and government authorities. He is a truly serious figure on the contemporary scene.

Fr Balweg, on why he cast his lot with the rebels, said: "Being linked to the daily activities of the people to liberate them from oppression and exploitation, that to me is the essence of the Mass. To me, this is the highest form of the Mass, when you offer your life to the people..."

In a taped conversation before he was killed, Fr Agatep gave his reasons why he became a rebel priest: "In the 16 years of my priesthood, I saw so much injustice against farmers who are dispossessed of their lands, against laborers struggling with their small wages to eke out a living."

For these priests, the choice of the gun, in place of the cross of the patient Christ is their dramatic protest of what they claim to be injustice--particularly against what they perceive as government injustice, whether real or imagined.

And with the issue of priests and nuns joining rebel forces, the government and the Catholic hierarchy have been at loggerheads, the first charging the rebel priests with communist subversion, the second charging the government with outright persecution.

Church-State relations, once at their cordial best, are, at this point, never more tenuous.

Some 20 priests and nuns are on the run, hunted by the military for "engaging in subversive activities in various parts of the country."

Subversive clerics? Rebel priests? Activist nuns? Concerned laymen are asking: what is happening to our priests and nuns?

To illustrate: A young woman who came from one of Manila's exclusive colleges for girls recently bumped into a nun who was once the school dean. To her surprise she found out that the former school dean had turned activist nun, a name wanted on the military list, a suspected "subversive."

"Sister has changed so much," she said. "I knew her to be a nun of the old school--conservative and strict; the kind who used to frown on students cutting classes to rally in the streets."

"How can we teach the gospel when the people are hungry?" asked Fr Pete Arguelles, executive secretary of the Association of Major Religious Superiors of the Philippines (AMRSP).

The question echoes through convent walls, monasteries and seminaries. Priests and nuns are intensely asking searching, often painful questions about their ministries; about how relevant is the Word of God especially to those who have less in life.

Some religious congregations have arrived at crucial decisions. They will, they have decided, concentrate more missionary work among the poor. And so, scores of nuns have took off their habits, downed the mufti and streamed out of their sheltered cloisters.

The CICM or Belgian sisters were the first to go; then the Maryknoll sisters; and the Benedictine nuns are also slowly pulling out from the exclusive schools for which they are noted.

A student of St Scholastica's College, Manila, observed: "There are now very, very few nuns in school. Would you believe that our theology classes are now being handled by lay persons?" Tucked within the croach of her arm were books on Karl Marx and dialectic materialism, now standard textbooks in enlightened convent schools.

"More and more members of the clergy are now with the poor and their service to the poor is opening their eyes to many cases of injustice," said Sr Rosemary Bacaltos, 41, a religious of the Good Shepherd.

It wasn't at all like that before, said Sr Bacaltos, who is assigned in the hinterlands of Davao. For there was a time "when the Church in the Philippines was not fully aware of the concerns surrounding the poor."

It was a slow coming around for the Catholic Church in the Philippines. The concern for the poor and the downtrodden, the concern for social justice was a seed first planted in the '50's which came to full flower only in the '70's.

The tradition before was that institutions of the Church--her schools and colleges and universities, her hospitals and clinics, her parishes were enough to save souls or serve the people's needs. "But putting up clinics and schools were not enough," said Sr Bacaltos.

The Church saw that, at least in the Philippines, social action, action in favor of justice is an essential part of evangelization.

Explained Fr Arguelles: "We realized that we are not here on earth just to save souls; but also to create programs that will redound to the benefit of the whole man." The whole man, he emphasized, not just his spiritual needs.

Priests, John Schumacher, S.J. wrote, are no longer satisfied with carrying the essentials of a cultic ministry, with being sacristy priests. Priests and nuns more and more of them, want to work and live among the poor. That's why they are found among the squatters, organizing laborers, working among farmers, fisherfol, and minority tribes.

Sr Bacaltos pointed to her congregation as an example. The Religious of the Good Shepherd, originally founded to administer to "fallen women," gradually expanded their apostolate work in response to the winds of change brought about by Vatican II which gave special emphasis to social justice and economic equality.

"Now most of our communities are in Mindanao," RGS sisters are operating various programs such as lay leadership training, family life seminars and community health services.

After martial law many Good Shepherd nuns, together with priests and nuns from other congregations organized the Task Force Detainees, an affiliate to the AMRSP. They sought legal aid and procured food for, and arranged visits to detention cells of political detainees.

Recently the military declassified documents showing that some members of the AMRSP are associated with subversives. The military charged that the TFD, from its simple work of attending to the needs of the detainees, has expanded its activities to political and economic controversies affecting the nation.

Communist infiltration of the clergy? Is it possible? Sr Bacaltos gave a cautious answer: "Of course the danger is always there. Our spirituality can be diluted with our exposure to secular sciences and methodologies which may influence our attitudes and value formations."

With members of the clergy involving themselves with temporal concerns, siempre, we get exposed to radical elements."

Why the strange flirtation with Marxism? Why are some clerics as they say, turning left?

"The idea is to Christianize Marxism," explained Bishop Cirilo Almario, Jr. in a meeting of the Church-Military Liaison Committee held some two weeks ago. He was explaining this rather perplexing new theology, the theology of liberation, intellectualized by Brazilian social scientists Paulo Freire; then translated into action by renegade priests in the besieged backwoods of Latin America.

The idea was good; it was right, said the good bishop. For the liberation theology only means to uplift the masses; it was meant to work for justice and human rights.

"But," he went on, "some of the clergy have gone to the extreme. They thought of using Marxist methods together with Christian principles."

And so, the idea was adopted by some Christian segments, he continued, as if he was telling a simple story. "They even advocated armed struggle."

And, he said, as he ended his narration, that was how the country, influenced by the events in Latin America, got to have its own rebel priests.

"But armed struggle--revolution--is not recognized by the Catholic Church," he stated categorically. That, he implied, is official Church policy.

But he pointed out to the military officials present during the meeting, there seems to be a systematic campaign to vilify the name of the Church and to destroy her credibility among the people.

"For example, names and cases are being published when these are still supposed to be under investigation."

And why, he asked, as per agreement between the Church and the military, are religious superiors not informed when members of the clergy are arrested?

From the minutes of the last GMLC meeting, military officials, though they aired their concern over the growth of religious radicalism, assured the bishops present that "government does not visualize the Church, as an institution, as being anti-government."

Lt Gen Fidel Ramos stated: "In fact, the national leadership headed by President Marcos sees the Church as a valuable ally in nation-building."

"The government," according to Gen Ramos, "has a very forgiving attitude to those who do not follow the hard line or are not liable to return to the same subversive or criminal activities once they are released."

Unfortunately, he complained to the bishops present, records show that members of the clergy, those who are apprehended, charged and then released--went back to the hills to fight the government!

"What we are against are those who violate the law," said Juan Ponce-Enrile, minister of national defense, in an exclusive with this reporter.

"There should be only one law in this country: one law for a priest or Juan de la Cruz."

He acknowledged that there are legitimate grievances against the military. "If members of the Church call the attention of the government to acts of certain public men--or the government....fine....there is no quarrel."

In legalese, he said: "Religious hierarchies should be supportive of government policies without prejudice to their rights to criticize."

But if men of the cloth go further; if they instigate, agitate and conspire to defy the government, that, he said, is no longer criticism. "They are already translating political beliefs into action."

It is an act, he said, already beyond a priest's ministerial function. "Then he should be prepared to be treated, not as a priest, but as an ordinary citizen," or as a political figure, he added.

He pooh-poohed all allegations that there is persecution against the Church. "There is no such thing. The government is only after the members of the clergy who have violated the law."

In fact, he sees the need for Church cooperation. "The government is equally interested in reforms. But the government lacks resources." We need the Church, he stressed.

Still, the rebel priest as a contemporary figure cannot be ignored.

"Rebel priests will be around as long as the poor and the downtrodden are being oppressed," said a Benedictine nun, active in missionary work in the Visayas.

"What can we do about irritants like drunk soldiers, looting soldiers, extorting soldiers and the like?" Sr Bacaltos gave a helpless shrug. "They do aggravate the situation."

Fr Arguelles did not mince his words: "It's the military who are doing a lot of violence. Not the Church people; nor the people themselves." Granted, but is this enough reason for a priest to turn rebel?

And if government complains about why priests and nuns are politically active, Sr Milagros of the Holy Spirit definitely a nun cut from the old cloth, has this simple explanation: "We can't help it. The political situation is also keenly felt even within cloistered walls because we are in the country."

Asked how she felt about rebel priests, she gave a primly proper statement: "They should stick to their priestly functions," And that, she added, is how the majority of the clergy feels.

Fr Ben Villote, who runs a center for migrant youths in Sta Ana, Manila, calls these involved priests and nuns the "grassroots clergy." "A grassroots priest, one who shapes and activates souls, is usually called the madman, the fool, or subversive."

But, he cautioned, a grassroots priest, because he tends to see weakness in others rather than his own, may become tomorrow's little despot. "Anyone who wants to change society is in danger of thinking himself above society."

John Paul II, in February 1980, admonished members of the clergy to stick to their calling when he spoke before them in Baclaran church.

"You are a priest and religious; you are not social or political leaders or officials of a temporal power. Let us not be under the illusion that we are serving the gospel if we dilute our charisma through an exaggerated interest in the wide field of temporal problems."

Still, despite the issue of religious radicalism or activism, there should be no reason for Church and State to feud although the line is somewhat blurred between leaders of both camps.

Rebel priests do not reflect the Church's official attitude in her relations with the State; for not anyone among the members of the Church's higher hierarchy has taken up arms.

Both camps should sit down and talk to thresh out their differences; otherwise, as Bishop Antonio Fortich, co-chairman of the Church-Military Liaison Committee said, "The people will suffer."

The people. Always the people. The duty of the State is to promote the well-being of the people. That is the responsibility of the Church, too. And it is also within her realm to be interested in good government.

CSO: 4200/125

MORE TROOPS FOR BICOL AREA

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 14 Nov 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Jose De Vera]

[Text] The Armed Forces is saturating dissident-infested Bicol region with more troops.

Eight Army and Constabulary battalions are already in place in Quezon and the Bicol areas, the Bulletin gathered yesterday.

Maj Gen Josephus Q. Ramas, Army commanding general, confirmed this after the 3rd Infantry brigade of the 2nd Infantry division under Brig Gen Cezar H. Bueno arrived in Fort Bonifacio from South Cotabato.

Ramas, through his spokesman, Col Mateo V. Bawagan, said the brigade is on a short rest and recreation after which it will be deployed in Quezon and Bicol.

The 3rd brigade which had been in Mindanao for the past six years will pursue the "approach-first" policy of Ramas to check military abuses, Bawagan said. It will also launch an information and civil relations drive to keep people from joining subversive activities, Bawagan said.

With the reassignment of Bueno to the area, Ramas said there will be three brigadier generals in the Quezon-Bicol zone. The others are Brig Gen Andres B. Ramos, commander of PC-INP Region IV, based in Lucena city, and Brig Gen Pedrito C. de Guzman, PC-INP commander of Region V based in Legaspi city.

CSO: 4200/126

UNIDO TO HOLD 'PEOPLE'S CONGRESS'

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 12 Nov 82 p 40

[Article by I.S. Chammag]

[Text] Baguio City, Nov 11--The United Nationalist Democratic Organization in Northern and Central Luzon will hold a People's Congress on Saturday, Nov 13 here.

Former Ilocos Sur Vice Gov Pablito V. Sanidad, UNIDO vice president for Central and Northern Luzon said the congress "will prove that there is no such thing as a solid north for Mr Marcos."

Sanidad also stated that the congress will serve as a consultation forum with the people. It will also answer the public hearings recently conducted by the Batasang Pambansa on the synchronized elections.

Even as the city administration has rejected to issue a permit for UNIDO to hold a public rally at the plaza, hundreds of workers from the farming and mining areas and student groups who have announced their boycott of classes due to harassment and violations of academic freedom have pledged to support the people's congress which will be held at the St Vincent gymnasium.

Among those expected to attend are former congressmen Manuel Cases of La Union, Benjamin Ligot of Cagayan, Fabian Sison of Pangasinan, former Concon delegates Ramon Encarnacion and Eduardo Guirnalda of Ilocos Sur and several other former public officials.

CSO: 4200/126

MIDDLE EAST INVESTMENTS IN PHILIPPINES INCREASING

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 12 Nov 82 p 11

[Text] Trade and Industry Deputy Minister Romulo B. Lumaig said the Middle East countries' investments in the Philippines have posted an average annual growth rate of 330.2 percent since 1977.

Lumaig, who headed a trade mission to Iraq, said the government is encouraging investments from countries outside the United States and Japan in order to diversify the sources of foreign investments.

Board of Investments records show that the total amount of approved investments from the Middle East since 1977 amounted to ₱7.591 million.

He said Libya, Iraq, Kuwait, and Syria began investing only last year.

The peak of Middle East investments in the country was in 1979 when they brought in ₱3.475 million, ₱2.568 million of which was contributed by investors from Turkey.

The major investors are those from Turkey which registered total investments of ₱2.658 million for a share of 35 percent of total Middle East investments followed by Saudi Arabia with ₱1.779 million (23.4 percent) and Israel with ₱1.451 million (19.1 percent). The rest accounted for a combined investments of ₱1.703 million or 22.4 percent of total Middle East investments.

Lumaig said Middle East investments are still very small compared to those of the United States, Japan and the European countries, representing only .08 percent of total foreign investments in the country.

But he said what is significant is their growing interest to put in their money here despite the adverse publicity in the foreign press about the situation in the country.

CSO: 4200/126

CENTRAL BANK RESTRICTS SHORT-TERM FOREIGN LOAN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 17 Nov 82 p 16

[Article by Loreto Cabanes]

[Text] The Central Bank yesterday took steps to effect a gradual reduction in the country's foreign short-term debts now amounting to \$3.7 billion.

Noting the build-up in short-term debts over the past few years, the CB adopted a policy whereby only roll-overs of short-term debts may be allowed. New short-term credits will be curtailed.

Under the new policy, short-term foreign loans may be allowed for the following:

--Bridge financing for high-priority projects in the meantime that approved long-term credits for such projects are not yet ready for drawing, to prevent unnecessary delays in project implementation;

--Refinancing of maturing obligations "to avoid the embarrassment of an international default which will seriously affect our international credit standing," and

--Working capital for overseas projects approved by the government to be undertaken by Philippine firms, renewal of which shall be allowed upon submission of proof that foreign exchange from the project involved has been inward-remitted to the Philippines.

Similarly, renewals of existing revolving credit lines are to be allowed for the following limited purposes:

1. To finance temporary shortfalls in receipts due to uneven collection of receivables income over a certain period;
2. To meet seasonal and/or unusual increase in the volume of business;
3. To allow for inventory financing build-up when such would be beneficial to the economy; and

4. To enable the firm to adjust to uncertain/sharp increase in the price of imported raw materials or supplies.

Use of revolving credits for permanent long-term financing of working capital requirements such as normal inventory buffer stock or imported raw materials or supplies shall not be allowed.

Firms with existing revolving credits utilized for "proscribed purposes" shall be given a reasonable period of time to refinance these with other appropriate credits "through a capital build-up program to be scheduled by the CB on a case-to-case basis."

Of the \$3,709.9 million outstanding external short-term debt as of June 30, 1982, 98 percent were revolving credits.

External short-term credits outstanding represented 23 percent of the total foreign debt of the country as of the same period.

A study conducted by the CB revealed that the share of short-term credits, as a percentage of total outstanding debt, has been increasing in the last five years from 17 percent in 1978 to 23 percent as of the first two quarters of the current year.

CSO: 4200/127

PHILIPPINES

CB SET TO ADOPT PRIME RATE SYSTEM IN 1983

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Nov 82 p 10

[Article by George T. Nervez]

[Text] The Central Bank is expected to adopt the prime rate system of interest rates similar to that in the United States by January 1983 together with a package of measures intended to keep a closer tab on domestic liquidity.

The adoption of the prime rate system which was proposed by the Bankers Association of the Phils (BAP), has been approved by the Monetary Board, the CB's policymaking body.

But the board ordered the Central Bank to study further the proposed system after it rejected the proposed definition of the prime rate.

The board found rather vague a proposed definition of the prime rate as merely a "normal lending rate" of banks, a top BC official said.

He said that the board wants a prime rate system similar to that adopted by American banks and in the international market which refers to the rate that is granted by banks to their best customers on a "clean basis."

If a customer offers collateral for the loan, then the interest rate should even be better (lower), he added.

The board agreed to the adoption of a prime rate system to supplant existing interest rate ceilings on short term loans.

The board agreed to the adoption of a prime rate system in answer to the clamor from certain sectors for the lifting of the remaining interest rate ceilings on short-term loans (those with maturities of one year or less).

Also being considered for adoption in January 1983 is a proposal removing the three-percent interest paid by the CB on deposits of banks.

"It seems that we are the only Central Bank that pays banks interest on their deposits," he said.

Instead, the CB wants the banks to buy government securities which earn four percent interest, the CB official added.

Other measures being studied pertain to the fine tuning of interest rate behaviour through the operation of the CB's rediscount windows, repurchase agreements, buying and selling of government securities and changes in the reserve requirements of banks.

CSO: 4200/125

PHILIPPINES

CB DELAYS RESERVE REQUIREMENT CUT

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 14 Nov 82 p 12

[Text] The Central Bank is considering postponement of further changes in the reserve requirements of banks to January 1983 as part of a package of interest rate and monetary reform measures, according to a high CB official.

The proposed postponement, together with the adoption of a prime rate system and the open market operations are intended to enable the CB to keep a closer tab on domestic liquidity.

He said that the measures now under study by the CB are designed to achieve the desired level and cost of credit in the short-run.

Among the measures now in the final stages of preparation is the adoption of the prime rate system of interest rates to supplant the existing ceilings on short-term loans.

The Monetary Board has already approved the adoption of the prime rate system patterned after the scheme implemented by the American banks.

An earlier proposal by the Bankers Association of the Phils and other sectors was rejected by the board because the proposed definition of the prime rate was rather vague, the CB official said.

The board wants the prime rate to be the rate granted by banks to their best customers on a "clean basis." The previous proposal merely refers to the prime rate as the bank's normal lending rate."

Likewise being considered for adoption early next year is a move to eliminate the three percent interest the CB pays on deposits of banks.

Instead of paying interest on these deposits, the CB would prefer the banks to buy government securities which would earn for them four percent interest.

The CB official said that other measures being considered pertain to the fine tuning of interest rates behaviour through the coordination of the credit windows of the bank, namely, rediscounting, repurchase, swap operations and the buying and selling of government securities.

CSO: 4200/125

GOVERNMENT DEBT SERVICE HITS 3.7 BILLION

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 14 Nov 82 p 12

[Text] The national government paid a total of P3.66 billion worth of interest and amortization on domestic and foreign public debts in the first nine months this year.

The bulk of the debt service consisted of interest payments worth P2.6 billion on local and foreign debts, according to the bureau of treasury.

From January to September 1982, the government paid a total of P786 million interest on foreign loans, and P1.836 billion on domestic borrowings.

Interest payments on domestic debts were P613 million for treasury notes and P611 million on treasury bills.

On the other hand, amortization payments went largely to foreign borrowings. From January to September 1982 amortization payments on external debts amounted to P518.87 million, the bureau reported.

The bureau also said that during the nine-month period the government incurred new borrowings amounting P11.3 billion largely in the form of treasury bonds, notes and provisional advances.

In the same period a total of P3.155 billion worth of public debt was repaid, bringing net borrowings during the bureau added.

In its report, the bureau said that over P7.4 billion worth of fresh capital was pumped into the capitalization of 54 state-owned corporations and agencies.

The biggest chunk of government funds went into the capitalization of the National Power Corp which got P1.366 billion.

Another public corporation which got massive government fundings is the National Development Co (NDC) which absorbed P816 million from the current appropriation and P70 million from prior year's allocation.

Also a heavy beneficiary is the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) which received P307 million from current appropriation and another P300 million from prior year's allocation.

CSO: 4200/125

PHILIPPINES

ADB APPROVES \$68-MILLION ROAD PROJECT LOAN

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 15 Nov 82 p 12

[Text] The Asian Development Bank has approved a \$68 million loan to the Philippines for the Third Road Improvement Project and a technical assistance grant of \$150,000 which is designed to improve the country's national and rural road systems.

The loan has a repayment period of 24 years including a grace period of four years and carries an interest rate of 11 percent per annum.

The objective of the project is to provide better access to areas which have agricultural potential through the reconstruction and improvement of both national and rural roads to all-weather standards.

Specifically, the project comprises the improvement of about 453 kilometers of national roads in Luzon, Mindanao, Palawan and Panay islands, and about 510 kilometers of rural roads in nine provinces in Luzon, Negros, Palawan and Panay.

In addition, the project includes procurement of equipment for the maintenance of rural roads as well as consultant services for detailed design, construction supervision and institutional strengthening.

It also entails technical assistance for preparing a program to improve high-priority rural roads in 15 provinces.

The bank's loan will benefit the Philippines in several ways.

First, the improvement of the national roads will encourage development activities in the project areas, while the upgrading of rural roads will facilitate more reliable and cheaper transport in the areas concerned and stimulate greater agricultural development.

Second, the provision of maintenance equipment will enhance the capabilities of provincial governments to maintain their road networks.

Third, consultant services will strengthen the capabilities of the national and provincial governments concerned with road planning and maintenance, and the technical assistance will help the government to continue with its systematic development of rural roads.

CSO: 4200/125

PHILIPPINES

PNOC-COCONUT MILLERS AGREEMENT SOUGHT

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Nov 82 p 6

[Text] President Marcos directed yesterday chairman Rolando de la Cuesta of the Philippine Coconut Authority to work out an agreement with coconut oil millers and traders under which they will continue supporting the coco-diesel program of the government.

The President issued the directive in a meeting in Malacanang on the coco-diesel program which is intended to insure a ready market for coconut farmers and to prevent further decline of world coconut oil prices.

The President told De la Cuesta to study how the price of coconut oil can be maintained even if exporters are free to sell in the world market.

He also told De la Cuesta to study the feasibility of allocating equally, based on oil surplus or other grounds, the sale of coconut oil to the Philippine National Oil Corp. for the coco-diesel program.

The coco-diesel program, besides helping the coconut industry, also benefits the Philippine energy program by providing a new source of motor fuel for vehicles.

Under this program, PNOC buys coconut oil from producers and millers at 21 US cents per pound, which is more than the international price of 17 cents.

There are 47 coconut millers selling their excess production to the PNOC.

The deliveries of these mills to the PNOC are considered export sales which enables them to obtain rediscounting privileges with the Central Bank and higher dollar allowances for foreign travel.

Also present during the conference were Ambassador Eduardo Cojuangco of United Coconut Oil Mills and Max Pritchett of Procter and Gamble.

CSO: 4200/125

PHILIPPINES

COCONUT MILLERS ALLOWED TO EXPORT OIL

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 12 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] Oil mills will be allowed to export coconut oil in excess of their delivery commitment to the Philippine National Oil Co (PNOC) intended for the government's coco-diesel program, the Philippine Coconut Authority said yesterday.

PCA chairman Rolando de la Cuesta said there are 47 oil mills tapped by the PNOC to supply the coco-diesel project with a steady volume of coconut oil.

Production in excess of the volume intended for the PNOC may be set aside for export with prior PCA approval, said De la Cuesta.

He said PCA will meet this afternoon to discuss how much each of the 47 oil mills will allocate for the coco-diesel program of the PNOC.

Oil mills, according to industry sources, would like to have an option to export coconut oil if the government finds the fuel blend expensive to maintain and decides to drop the project.

Coconut oil fetches only around 18.5 cents per pound in the world market but trends indicate that the price may recover.

If coconut oil prices go up, the sources added, PNOC may be forced to subsidize the price of coco-diesel and absorb the subsidy cost as losses.

PNOC is buying coconut oil at P3.15 per kilogram based on a world market price of 18 cents per pound. PNOC's buying price will soon be raised to reflect the higher price of coconut oil abroad, the sources said.

CSO: 4200/125

MANY MANUFACTURING FIRMS TO BE SCRAPPED OR MERGED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 12 Nov 82 p 26

[Text] The Development Bank of the Philippines may soon take over, scrap, rehabilitate or merge 87 manufacturing firms which received the major bulk of the bank's ₱33 billion total outstanding loan portfolio.

Cesar Zalamea told the Bulletin he had ordered the immediate review of the 87 firms to find out whether they are still viable or not.

The idea is to know what course of action would be taken by the bank to be able to recover its investment exposures in several companies which were in financial distress.

Zalamea did not disclose the names of the firms but he hinted they belong to group of heavy borrowers or those who have borrowed hundreds of millions of pesos.

While the review is expected to be completed before the year ends, he said, the firms found to be unviable would be "liquidated" early while those which are found viable may be extended further assistance.

The move is part of the DBP's intensified campaign to maintain liquid in the face of the prevailing worldwide economic difficulties. Late last year the DBP began to take over the management of several companies which have mounting unpaid debts.

Part of the review will determine whether the bank should foreclose the assets of delinquent borrowers, rehabilitate them, completely scrap equipment in the case of textile mills or merge small but viable firms.

The bank of of end 1981 had total assets amounting to ₱34.76 billion, net loans of ₱18.5 billion, loan accounts numbering 28,615.

Zalamea told members of the Mandaluyong Chamber of Commerce and Industry Wednesday night that the DBP still exists as a bank for the sole purpose of assisting the country's socio-economic development.

Lately it was mandated to assist the government in rehabilitating distressed industries but this move is still in line with the major objective of the bank, Zalamea said.

CSO: 4200/126

DIESEL FUEL IMPORTS DOUBLE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Nov 82 p 25

[Text] The present imbalance in the supply and demand of some petroleum products continued to hound the country with a big jump in diesel fuel importations this year.

Amid a Cabinet review which hopes to formulate a new pricing policy on petroleum products, diesel consumption is steadily increasing compared to previous levels.

Bureau of Energy Utilization director Orlando Galang said diesel importation will reach 2.2 million barrels by the end of the year compared to about a million barrels last year, or up by more than 100 percent.

The country imported a million barrels last year costing \$40 million and this year's importation is expected to cost \$84 million.

Galang said that for the first three quarters alone, imports totalled 1.8 million barrels, dramatizing the shift in petroleum product demand.

The shift in consumption patterns remained unabated as diesel consumers increased. Galang said that though demand for premium gasoline showed a slight rise, that of regular gasoline declined.

Regular gasoline consumers, he explained, have opted for diesel which is considered a more efficient fuel.

He also said that the big disparity in prices of gasoline and diesel contributed to the shift in demand.

The imbalance in the supply and demand of the three major petroleum products has already caused some difficulties to the industry.

Oil refineries have to export gasoline at a loss owing to inventory costs and storage problems. At the same time, the country's three oil companies have to import diesel to meet shortfalls in refinery production which is confounded by excess gasoline production.

CSO: 4200/127

NO MORE RETAIL LENDING FOR DBP, ZALAMEA SAYS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 12 Nov 82 p 9

[Article by George T. Nervez]

[Text] The Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) will permit its retail lending activities, and instead concentrate in relending its funds through private development banks (BD's).

The policy shift, announced recently by DBP chairman Cesar Zalamea is expected to raise the cost of DBP financing because the interest rates charged by the private financial institutions will be higher than those charged by the government bank.

However, he added, small and medium-sized industries can well carry these costs because many of them are already paying even higher interest rates in the informal credit markets.

The bank will also step up co-financing ventures with private financial institutions (PFIs) other than the PDBs so that more projects will be benefited by DBP's resources, Zalamea told the Mandalayong Chamber of Commerce and Industry the other night.

He said that the DBP's financing support to private development banks will be in the form of increased rediscounting operations.

"By opening more rediscounting windows to the PDB's we hope to encourage the PDBs to become even more active," he said.

The policy shift has been gradually implemented by the bank when it stopped new loans early this year to give priority to the restructuring of existing loans.

Zalamea said the policy changes are needed to maintain the financial stability of the government bank.

Last year, the bank approved a total of 28,615 loans, guarantees, equities and other investments. The bulk of the approvals were agricultural and real estate loans.

DBP officials have pointed out that the bank's performance has been adversely affected by the increased cost of servicing these loans.

Zalamea also stressed that big as it is, the DBP simply cannot afford to serve the needs of everyone.

The DBP head emphasized that "the DBP is not, cannot, and should not be a charitable institution liberally and profligately doling out government funds to the proponents of marginal projects.

"The DBP is not a bottomless well of cheap funds. It has real resource limits as dictated by the domestic and international economic situation," he added.

CSO: 4200/125

PHILFINANCES LIQUIDATION APPROVED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 12 Nov 82 pp 9, 12

[Article by Ray Magallanes]

[Text] The commissioners of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) meeting en banc have decided to liquidate heavily-indebted Philippine Underwriters Finance Corp (Philfinance).

However, they also decided to hold off immediate liquidation proceedings if company chairman Ricardo C. Silverio and other creditors can satisfy conditions laid down by the SEC.

Chairman Manual G. Abello set for Dec 7 the filing of the petition for the liquidation of Philfinance.

Industry observers felt that Philfinance at this stage could not readily be rehabilitated for lack of a viable rehabilitation program.

According to a liquidation estimate made by the independent auditing firm of J. Cunanan & Co, Philfinance still has a deficit of close to P556 million.

Total liabilities were placed at slightly over P1 billion and assets at P464.6 million.

The commission's en banc decision to liquidate Philfinance jibed with an earlier recommendation of the SEC management committee assigned to Philfinance, headed by Associate Commissioner Julio Sulit Jr.

Sulit pointed out that the rehabilitation plan submitted by Silverio was not workable and the proposal to convert 90 percent of the unsecured creditors' claims into equity was not feasible.

The only solution to the problems of Philfinance, according to Sulit, is liquidation.

But Silverio came up with new proposals in the recent creditors' meeting which apparently persuaded the creditors and the commission to give him another chance.

In a letter sent to Silverio and the national consortium of Philfinance creditors, Abello spelled out the following conditions:

--That the estimated capital deficiency of P555.9 million be covered by conversion of liabilities into equity as follows:

1. Silverio will convert the claims he holds against Philfinance (without any offsets) into approximately P346 million worth of common shares.
2. The other creditors of Philfinance will convert their claims (without any offsets) into approximately P210 million worth of preferred shares.

--Any shortfall in the conversion of creditors' claims will be met by new equity in the form of real estate properties located in Metro Manila acceptable to the SEC and with a fair value equivalent to the shortfall.

Abello said that as soon as Silverio and the creditors are able to wipe out the capital deficiency. Philfinance may be authorized to again engage in the financing business.

CSO: 4200/125

MINING INDUSTRY MAY LOSE ₱2-BILLION IN 1982

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Nov 82 p 13

[Text] The mining industry, now reeling under its longest crisis in history brought about by the prolonged depressed levels of metal prices, stands to suffer its biggest annual loss on record which may top the ₱2-billion mark this year.

Industry sources estimated that more than half of the expected net losses this year could be attributed to an anticipated ₱1.2 billion red ink for Marinduque Mining and Industrial Corporation, the giant copper-nickel-cement producer squeezed between plunging prices for its products and escalating costs and higher interest charges on its mammoth debts.

Marinduque's net loss was estimated to have hit the ₱1.0 billion mark by the end of the first nine months. In the first half alone, its loss already reached more than ₱800 million.

Following Marinduque as a top loser would be Atlas Consolidated Mining and Development Corporation, Asia's largest copper producer, whose net loss for 1982 is expected by industry sources to reach ₱350 million. At the end of the nine-month period, Atlas net loss amounted to ₱307 million.

The two other big mining firms--Marcopper Mining Corp., and Lepanto Consolidated Mining Co--are estimated to incur a combined net loss of ₱100 million for 1982.

Marcopper lost ₱43 million and Lepanto ₱25 million after the end of the first semester of this year.

The smaller mining firms like Benguet Exploration and Black Mountain were also losing in their operations so far.

North Davao Mining which started shipments from its Davao operations just last month, likewise expects a red ink during the year. The same thing is true for CDCP Mining which resumed operations only recently after a five-month suspension.

Sabena Mining, whose assets have been taken over by the Development Bank of the Philippines, stopped operating as early as the first quarter.

Only Benguet Corporation and Philex Mining are expected to make profits for their 1982 operations. Benguet made P47.6 million during the first nine months while Philex said it was still profitable but the exact figure was not immediately available.

CSO: 4200/126

CHINESE SCHOOLS TO ADMIT MORE FILIPINOS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Nov 82 p 28

[Text] The nation's 122 Chinese schools moved yesterday to hasten the integration of their alien students by increasing the enrolment of Filipinos to 15 percent of their campus population starting this semester.

Director Gregorio C. Evangelista of the bureau of foreign students and foreign schools said the decision was an offshoot of a series of conferences among Chinese leaders who expressed the need to comply with Filipinization laws.

The Chinese educators also decided to grant free tuition and other privileges, including free instruction in Chinese language, to children of Filipino faculty members.

Until then, the former Chinese schools limited enrolment of natural born Filipinos to only five percent (or 2,600 students) of a nationwide population of 52,000 students.

Liberalization of enrolment would henceforth allow at least 7,800 Filipino scholarships, Evangelista said.

There are 32 former Chinese schools in Metro Manila, having an enrolment of 21,237 and employing 1,752 natural born Filipino teachers. There are 1,127 naturalized Filipinos teaching the Chinese language.

In a related development, the Association of Philippine Medical Colleges stressed the need to maintain the high standard of medical education by disallowing the proliferation of medical training centers.

Dr Elena Cuyegkeng, APMC executive secretary said this was underscored in a position paper the association submitted to the Board of Medical Education long before it met to allow the opening of four more such institutions earlier this week.

But the APMC applauded a decision of Education Minister Onofre D. Dorpuz to regionalize medical education by allowing the opening of necessary schools in regions where there are none.

Consequently, the board authorized the opening of medical schools of the Western Mindanao State University in Zamboanga city, the Mindanao State University in Marawi city, the Xavier-Ateneo University in Cagayan de Oro city, and the Angeles University Foundation in Angeles city.

CSO: 4200/126

BILL FILED TO SECURE TRIBAL LANDS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Nov 82 p 28

[Text] The Batasan Pambansa acted yesterday to stop the reported encroachments on lands granted to cultural minorities before these erupt into a problem of national magnitude.

A resolution was filed by four assemblymen from different regions calling the Batasan's attention to several cases involving land grants pending in various government agencies.

The government has adopted a policy to extend to cultural minorities "equality in stature, dignity and opportunity" with all other citizens to improve their quality of life.

Presidential proclamations had been issued declaring certain areas in the country as reservation sites for cultural minorities.

Proponents of the resolution said this could be the result of lack of coordination among government offices implementing the presidential directives.

The resolution directs the Batasan committee on national cultural minorities to look into these problems to prevent possible armed conflicts and to adopt measures for the protection of the minorities.

The resolution was filed by Assemblymen Teodoro Palma Gil, Carlos Padilla, Rodolfo Layumas, and Soccoro de Castro.

Meanwhile, Energy Minister Geronimo Velasco filed a bill penalizing short-selling and adulteration of gasoline and LPG by petroleum product dealers and hawlers.

CSO: 4200/126

EXTENDING GENERAL OFFICER APPOINTMENTS SEEN HURTING CONSTABULARY MORALE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 14 Nov 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Apolonio Batalla]

[Text] Interviewed by Bulletin Today's Jose de Vera last Friday, Gen Fabian C. Ver said he had directed an investigation into four incidents involving Army and PC troops. He said these incidents bordered on a breakdown of morale and discipline.

Maybe a more fundamental inquiry is in order if we are to believe some of the allegations in a letter purportedly sent to the President allegedly by the PC Officers Corps."

This is an unsigned letter that seems to have been written by a person or persons within the PC establishment.

"Dear Mr President," says the letter. "We would like to inform you that there is now a great demoralization in the officer corps of the Philippine Constabulary" on account of too many generals and colonels whose appointments have been extended.

The letter says there are younger and brilliant senior officers aspiring to star rank who can see no end to the extension of the appointments of retireable officers and who themselves are fast approaching retirement.

"If we are losing in the campaign against the NPA/CCP/MNLF and criminality it is because of this anomalous situation," the letter says, "because what can be expected of" old and sickly officers whose appointments are extended every six months? "Mr President," says the letter, "it is only in the PC where practically all the generals and commanders of the regional commands are extendees."

"In the other major service commands and at GHQ only the major service commander, along with one or two others, is an extendee.

"There was a time, Mr President, when Lt Gen Fidel Ramos was invited as a guest lecturer in a CGSC class in leadership. One of leadership to work for the extension of aging and sickly generals.

"Then another jokingly said to Gen Ramos, 'Gentlemen, if you like to be extended, transfer to the PC.'

"Mr President, before there was a high respect for Gen Ramos, but now in case you do not know, the only officers who respect him are the extendee generals and colonels. Probably he is doing this just to show the other officers that he is still strong to you. Even you, Mr President, are being blamed for these so many extensions in the PC. Probably, in case of trouble, Gen Ramos cannot even command a platoon of young officers to follow him voluntarily.

"In other words, the young officers have practically lost their respect and regard for Gen Ramos.

"Mr President, these are the officers Gen Ramos keeps on recommending for extensions.

"1. BG Romeo Gatan--Norcom Comdr, integree, 60 yrs old, extended 9 times, very sickly and on convalescent hospitalization in the United States.

"2. BG Vicente Custodio--Recom 2 Comdr, PMA Cls 53, extended 7 times, plus one year extension under the new law and most often in Manila.

"3. BG Vicente Eduardo--Recom 3 Comdr, 61 yrs old, extended 9 times, sickly and do not operate any more and his motto is 'Do not create enemies any more and make friends with everybody.'

"4. BG Prospero Olivas--Metrocom Comdr--extended 9 times, sickly and often-times in the hospital and already had a stroke.

"5. BG Luis Ridad--DCPC for Home Defense, extended 3 times plus 2 years benefit of the new law, already had a stroke.

"6. BG Andres Ramos--Recom 4 Comdr, extended 2 times plus 2 yrs of the new retirement law. Since the death of his son in the PMA, he is most of the time absent-minded and confused.

"7. BG Alfonso Trance--Recom 6 Comdr, extended 2 times, plus 2 yrs of the new retirement law. No combat experience and most of the time in Camp Crame as staff officer.

"8. BG Alfredo Olano--Recom 7 Comdr, extended 4 times, no outstanding accomplishment.

"9. BG Pedrito de Guzman--Recom 5 Comdr, extended 5 times, 59 yrs old and INK protegee.

"10. BG Cirilo Bueno--Recom 9 Comdr--extended 7 times.

"11. BG Pedro Zafra--Recom 12 Comdr, extended 5 times, no outstanding accomplishment.

"12. BG Santiago Barangan--extended 7 times.

"13. Col Valerio Perez--Recom 11 Comdr, extended 2 times plus 2 yrs of the new retirement law. No outstanding achievement.

"14. Col Amanate Bueno--extended 2 times plus 2 yrs of the new retirement law.

"15. Col Pedro Elvas--CO, PCCL, extended 2 times plus 2 yrs of the new retirement law.

"16. Col Rodolfo Pena--Chief of Staff, CHPG, recalled to active duty from retirement for 11 years now, no special qualification nor schooling.

"17. Col Tomelden--extended 5 times, CJA and his qualification..."

CSO: 4200/126

BRIEFS

TROOP PULLOUT--Tuguegarao, Cagayan, Nov 10--Military authorities eased yesterday the tension in barangay Guinamangan, Conner, Kalinga-Apayao, with the pullout of Army troopers assigned in the area. In a report to Brig Gen Vicente Custodio, Recom II PC/INP commanding general, Lt Col Benjamin Aguinaldo, provincial commander of Kalinga-Apayao, PC/INP command said that the residents of barangay Guinamangan had evacuated en masse early last month for fear of reprisal from elements of the Army detachment headed by one Sgt Labuegen operating along the boundary of Rizal, Cagayan and Conner, Kalinga-Apayao. Col Aguinaldo reported that some of the residents picked up for questioning for alleged illegal possession of firearms were manhandled and harassed. The provincial commander identified six of the evacuees who were allegedly maltreated and detained for a few days as Vicente Ordon, Vicente Sanchez, Donald Humiwat, Alejo Kilayon, Baltazar Sanchez and barangay councilman Ricardo Kimao. (GV) [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Nov 82 p 9]

NPA LEADER KILLED IN BICOL--DAET, Camarines Norte, Nov 10--A leader of a New People's Army (NPA) group operating here and Camarines Sur was killed in an encounter yesterday in this town. Col Nestor Ramos, commander of Task Force Verbena informed Brig Gen Andres B. Ramos, Constabulary regional chief, identified the slain NPA as Ernesto Eychoco, alias Ka Rudy. A .38 caliber revolver was taken from him. Empty shells from .30-caliber carbine and garrand rifles were found at the scene of the encounter. Colonel Ramos said the NPA group was surprised by soldiers of the 60th PC battalion under Col Rolando Roque and the 245th PC company under Capt Leo Garra, group of Commander Eychoco and his band. In a related development, Domingo Andal, a suspected NPA finance and training officer operating in Camarines Norte and Sur to Maj L. Buenaflor of the task force. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Nov 82 p 28]

CORN EXPORT RISE FORESEEN--The Philippines hopes to export 500 million dollars worth of corn to Japan, South Korea and Taiwan by 1984, Agriculture Minister Arturo Tanco said. A ministry spokesman said Tanco explained the corn scheme is similar to the rice program that enabled the Philippines to become a rice exporting country for the first time some three years ago. The corn program will use a new hybrid corn seed that yields 4.5 times more than normal varieties. The ministry's National Food and Agricultural council (NFAC), however, had recently come up with statistics which show only 45 percent or 16,000 hectares (39,520 acres) out of the target first phase 36,000 hectares (88,920 acres) have so far been planted to the hybrid corn. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 12 Nov 82 p 27]

STRIKE STATISTICS--There were only 131 strikes involving 46,950 workers in the first nine months this year, the Ministry of Labor and Employment said yesterday. Labor Relations Director Crescencio Trajano said the work stoppages were among the 576 notices of strikes filed by the unions during the period. Seventy-two of the strikes were declared in Metro Manila and the remaining 59 in the provinces over issues ranging from unfair labor practice to deadlock in collective bargaining negotiations. [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 14 Nov 82 p 3]

CSO: 4200/125

TULF, SECURITY CHIEFS TO MEET

Colombo SUN in English 8 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Ranil Weerasinghe]

[Text]

T.U.L.F. members of Parliament, police and security chiefs are to come together for the first time to discuss the problems of law enforcement in the north.

A conference of all northern TULF MPs and Development Council Members is to be called shortly by Jaffna Government Agent Thevanesan Neviah with the police, and the armed services representatives too in attendance.

This move, which is the first attempt to bring about a dialogue between the forces and politicians in the north comes in the wake of the Chavakachcheri police attack and is expected to help provide a basis for the formulation of future security policy in the north.

The conference is expected to be addressed by the Inspector General of Police Rudra Rajasingham who recently made an appeal to TULF Members of Parliament, heads of religious institutions and the public to help call halt to the cold blooded killings by terrorists in the north.

Defence Ministry sources claimed yesterday that they had no wish to indefinitely maintain security forces in the north at maximum alertness at huge expense to the state but the activities of the terrorists left them no option.

The security forces in the north were not there as oppressors it was pointed out, but merely to combat the terrorists who had unleashed vicious attacks on the police, army, and even members of the public. These acts had been condemned by the TULF Members of Parliament.

It has been pointed out that the tension particularly for the police who serve a one year duty term is tremendous and that the terrorists in singling them out for attacks were attempting to precipitate reprisals similar to that which preceded the Development Council elections.

The existing situation of unrest and distrust is a tremendous stumbling block to the government's development programme and had created the ideal environment in which militant organisations and terrorists could thrive.

The conference will also go into the question of reopening some of the stations closed after the attacks on the Anaicottai police but any final decision is expected to be deferred.

The police who have embarked on a very successful programme to utilise local vigilance committees to keep down the level of crime are to continue this programme.

Air Force helicopters were being utilised even yesterday to drop leaflets throughout the peninsula offering a Rs. 250,000 reward for the capture of the terrorists or the recovery of the weapons.

CSO: 4200/129

SLFP WILL CONSIDER PLAN FOR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Colombo SUN in English 8 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Kenneth Amarasekera]

[Text]

An SLFP MP disclosed yesterday that the SLFP at its politbureau meeting recently had taken the view that a proposal for the formation of a national government should be considered after the Referendum and on the basis of what proposals were made.

S. D. Bandaranayake, MP for Gampaha, disclosed this at a press conference at his residence yesterday.

He said that the formation of a national government would depend on what representation the SLFP would be given, taking into consideration the large number of votes the party obtained at the presidential election.

Another factor, he said, was that if a national government was formed, the respective parties would maintain their individual identities despite supporting the Government.

Mr. Bandaranayake called the press conference to explain the electoral stand taken by him on these and other matters.

The chief organisers, he said, gathered yesterday to decide at the grass root level on certain proposals put forward.

He explained that a large section of the voters of his electorate had posed the question of the formation of a national government and he had asked the people to decide on their stand.

CSO: 4200/129

JAFFNA POLICE CONFISCATE EELAM LITERATURE

Colombo SUN in English 6 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by K. Arasaratnam]

[Text]

Literature bearing the titles "State Terrorism in Jaffna" and "Non Violence on Tamil Eelam Liberation" were confiscated by the Jaffna Police from the house of Tamil Eelam Liberation Front (TELF) Leader Eela Venthan.

Armed Police, who searched Eela Venthan's house, also found a stack of handbills calling for the boycott of the Presidential Election and a pile of Tamil books on subjects such as "World Opinion of Tamil Eelam", all which are believed

to have been printed in the United States.

Police were however unable to question Eela Venthan as he was not at his home when they searched it. When one CID officer had asked the wife of the Front leader why these had been printed she is reported to have replied that it was for the fight for Tamil Eelam. When another officer asked why police officers were being killed she is said to have laughed out loud and replied that the job of the TELF was not to kill but fight for Tamil Eelam.

CSO: 4200/129

YOUTHS TERRORIZE PUBLIC

Colombo SUN in English 8 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

Intelligence sleuths yesterday began investigations into attempts by groups of youths to terrorise and threaten members of the public in the northern peninsula.

The attempts which have been described as a new method by Eelamist youth in Jaffna to divert their terror tactics from the armed services to the public has caused serious concern to the security forces there.

These groups of youths, a senior police official told 'SUN' had visited the homes in areas like Kankesanthurai and Velvetiturai and had threatened the people after they had refused to co-operate with the terrorist movement.

CSO: 4200/129

SLFP CANDIDATE CHARGED WITH CORRUPT ELECTION PRACTICES

Colombo SUN in English 9 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

An election petition is to be filed this week against the unsuccessful SLFP Presidential candidate Hector Kobbekaduwa for an alleged corrupt practice during the elections.

Government sources told 'SUN' that the petition will be filed by UNP General Secretary Harsha Abeywardene in the High Court of Colombo.

The alleged corrupt practice according to the petition to be filed relates to the printing and distribution of bogus rice ration books.

Section 81 of the Presidential Elections Act states "where a corrupt practice is committed in connection with an election by any candidate who was not elected to the office of President at such election or with his knowledge or

consent or by his agents, such candidate shall on conviction by the High Court be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months' or both.

Such person is further liable on conviction to become incapable of being registered as an elector or of voting at an election for a period of seven years.

'SUN' also learns that a criminal prosecution will be filed by the Attorney General in the High Court on the same grounds after reports and statements have been submitted by the special investigation team.

Both the election petition and the criminal prosecution, 'SUN' understands will be filed side by side. Section 80 of the act provides for such an action to be instituted.

CSO: 4200/129

END